NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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INDUSTRY GOES SOUTH
BY
Joseph P. Wright

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MUSSOLINI'S WARNING
Dr. J. S. Barnes

•

LABOR'S ROAD TO DAMASCUS
Leon Hamilton

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COMMUNISM HAS FAILED
Hilaire Belloc

•

RELIGION IN ADVERTISING
Father Coughlin

•

CHAMPION OF FORGOTTEN MEN
A. Simon, O. M. I.

•

SELFISHNESS, RUTHLESSNESS, CUPIDITY,
Robert H. Hemphill

•

THE MILLION LEAGUE

VOL. 1A NO. 17

The Brazen Serpent

In the most brazen act of his brazen career, John L. Lewis recently took over the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

From this office, the dictator of 3,000,000 C.I.O. members undertook to lobby for passage of amendments to the Walsh-Healey bill, sponsored by the C.I.O. (see editorial).

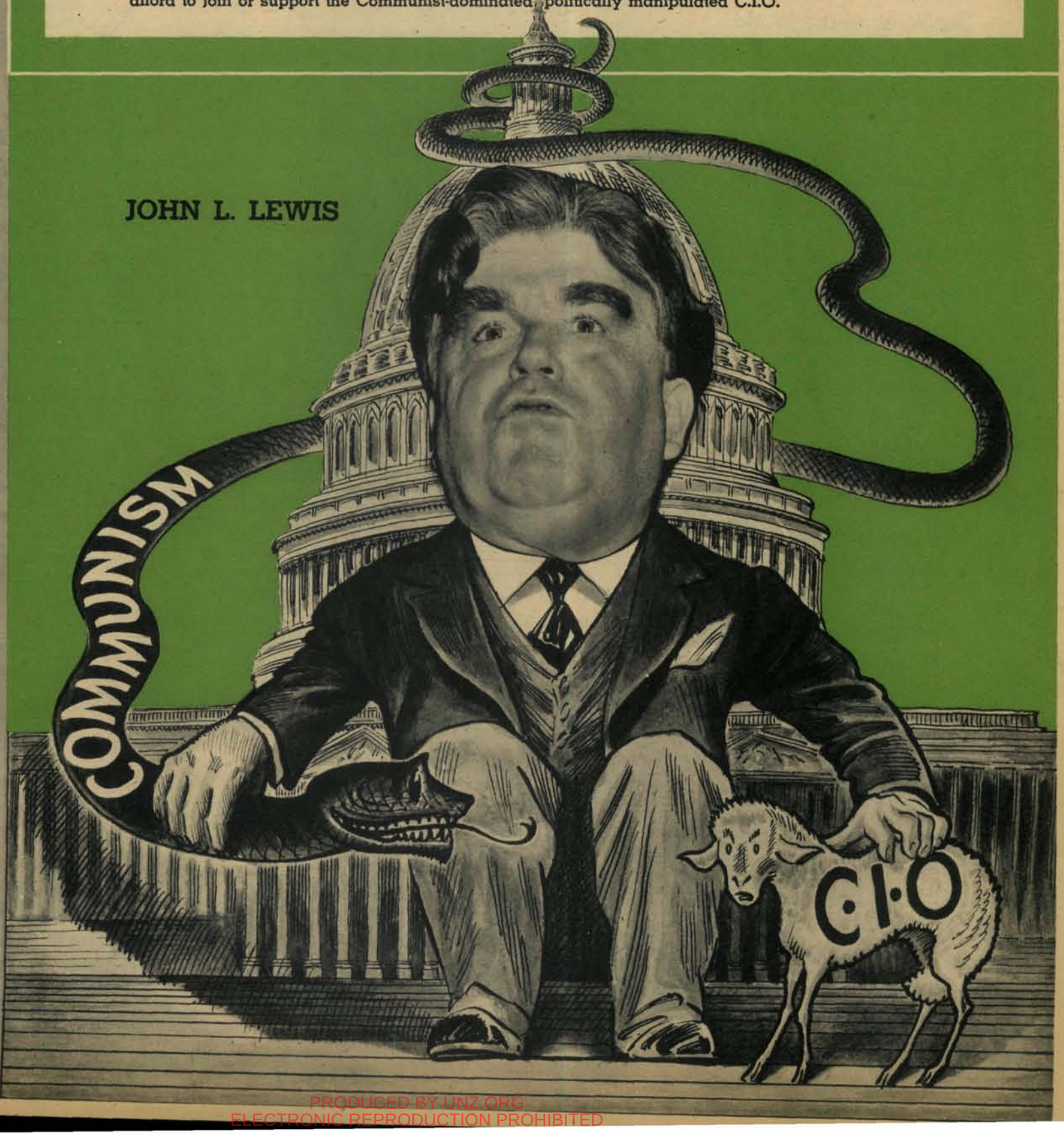
Lewis turned over half a million dollars of union wages to the Democratic party in 1936. Month after month he has used this slush money as a political club to bludgeon his way to one-man rule of the C.I.O.

Lewis is only secondarily a labor leader. First, he is a most brazen politician. He is a politician who will skip over democratic processes, regulations and safeguards to work his selfish ends. He is ruthless. His lobby act conducted in the Speaker's office is unprecedented. It is inexcusable. It is dangerous!

John L. Lewis, as far as it can be ascertained, is not a Communist. But he is more dangerous than the most rabid Communist. For, in his position of power, he has given his benediction to Communists in his own ranks. He has invited them into the C.I.O. to gnaw their way, rodent-like, into places of trust; into positions of dominance.

John L. Lewis has done more than any other individual to hand the labor movement in America over to the Communist party. He is clapping the shackles of Moscow's dictatorship onto the limbs of labor.

American labor needs unionism, badly. But it needs Christian unionism. American labor cannot afford to join or support the Communist-dominated, politically manipulated C.I.O.



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Social Justice

JUNE 27, 1938

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The Brazen Serpent

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Vol. 1A — No. 17

Schedule of Shrine Tours

DEDICATION DAYS

JULY 2-3-4—Boston, New England, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore.
JULY 10—Western New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Troy, Albany, Eastern Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Altoona, Erie.
JULY 17—Chicago, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Columbus.
JULY 24—Indiana.
JULY 31—Cleveland, Akron, Missouri.
AUGUST 7—Cincinnati, Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Dayton.
AUGUST 14—Toledo, Piqua, Sidney, Lima, Troy, Ohio.
AUGUST 21—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
SEPTEMBER 3-4-5—National Day—for all.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN NEW YORK

Troy, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo

Many requests have been received from people in Troy and Albany in regard to a pilgrimage to Royal Oak. Likewise there are a number of friends in the cities of Rochester, Syracuse and Buffalo who desire to organize a tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower on July 10th. It is necessary that these tours include a certain number of persons in order to receive special rates. Only a few more are needed for a successful tour from the cities of Troy and Albany. Likewise, anyone living in Western New York who desires to visit the Shrine on Sunday, July 10th can receive information by filling out the coupon.

NEW YORK CITY

Thousands of friends visited the Shrine of the Little Flower over Memorial Day. Many people living in Brooklyn and New York had a delightful day in Royal Oak. They were so enthused about their visit and the wonders of Royal Oak, that they are requesting that a second tour be organized from New York City and Brooklyn over Labor Day. Anyone desiring to visit the Shrine from these cities and from Eastern New York and other towns on the Eastern seaboard on Labor Day are requested to fill out the coupon.

Shrine of the Little Flower,
Royal Oak, Michigan

Kindly send me information in regard to a tour to Royal Oak.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

SOUTHERN OHIO AND CINCINNATI DAY

(Middletown, Dayton, Springfield)

Shrine of the Little Flower
August 7, 1938
SPECIAL TOUR

Cincinnati	$5.75
Middletown	5.25
Dayton	5.00
Springfield	5.00

New York Central System

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR PILGRIMS COMING TO THE SHRINE FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Sunday, July 3, 1938

A special Solemn High Mass for the people from Eastern Pennsylvania who are going to visit the Shrine on Sunday, July 3rd will be sung at 12:45 by Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin. This Mass will be especially for the Philadelphia delegation and their friends. Father Coughlin will also preach the sermon at this Mass. This delegation will not have to be at the Shrine until 12 o'clock.

NEW ENGLAND DAY

MAINE • NEW HAMPSHIRE • VERMONT MASSACHUSETTS • CONNECTICUT RHODE ISLAND

July 2-3-4

Boston and Albany Railroad, New York Central System, D. & C. Navigation Co.

ROUND TRIP FARES

From Boston	From Worcester	From Springfield
Via Rail and Boat	Via Rail and Boat	Via Rail and Boat
$24.15	$22.90	$21.25

For more information apply to:
Mr. Hollis R. Cummings,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent,
Boston & Albany Railroad,
Room 357, South Station, Boston, Massachusetts

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY..... STATE.....

Kindly send me information in regard to the tour to Royal Oak, Michigan from the New England States. This request does not oblige me in any way.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY DELAWARE & MARYLAND'S

2nd Annual Pilgrimage

INDEPENDENCE DAY (July Fourth) Week-end
July 2nd, 3rd and 4th

LOW FARE • $14.00 • ROUND TRIP

Via
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TO CLEVELAND, O.
and
STEAMER — S. S. CITY OF CLEVELAND TO DETROIT, MICH.

Including taxi in Cleveland, and bus direct to the Shrine.

Berth in Stateroom — $3.50 Additional
Reservations MUST be made not later than June 27th.

Apply NOW to any of the following:

FLOYD M. NELLETT
1242 E. Oxford St.
REGent 6873 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

B. & O. R.R. CO.
151 So. Broad St.
PENnypacker 1902

Special arrangements have been made to accommodate groups from Reading, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and other towns in Pennsylvania, as well as from Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, etc., in New Jersey, and towns in Deleware and Maryland. You are advised to write at once, RESERVATIONS ARE LIMITED.

BALTIMORE WASHINGTON RICHMOND WESTERN MARYLAND

2nd Annual Official Pilgrimage

Saturday, July 2, Sunday, July 3, Monday, July 4

A glorious three day holiday

Via B. & O. RAILROAD and D. & C. STEAMER

Only $14.00 • Round Trip

(If 300 or more make the tour, the fare will be still lower)
Covering railroad and steamer fare both ways, Taxi transfer from station to boat and transfer by bus from station to Royal Oak and return.

For full information and reservations, write to: Baltimore Social Tours, 328 Park Ave., Baltimore Md. Telephone Vernon 5269-J.
Office hours, 12 noon to 5 p.m. — 7:30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Mrs. Cora Luce, 3630 13th St., N. E., Washington. Telephone Dupon 3872.

CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS DAY

July 17, 1938

Special Tour

ROUND TRIP • $10.60 • LOW FARE

Includes breakfast at Hotel.
Transportation from station to Hotel.
Sightseeing in Detroit and Royal Oak and return to station.

For more information apply to:
Michigan Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois
Phone Wabash 8700

E. S. KELLEY, Tour Mgr.
2221 Berwyn Avenue
Edgewater 2850
Chicago

Downtown
T. F. SAUTER
176 W. Adams Street
Dearborn 3722
Chicago

South Side
MRS. CLAUDIA KER
6034 S. Bishop Street
Prospect 1813
Chicago

West Side
MARY KING LOVELAND
108 N. Parkside Ave.
Esterbrook 2770
Chicago

PITTSBURGH DAY

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY

Sunday, July 10, 1938

Official Tour • $9.50 • Covers All Expenses

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
483 Union Trust Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tickets may be obtained from:
Mrs. Anna M. Nardina, 1361 Oakhill St., N. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Phone Linden 4775-J

Kindly send me information about your special train to the Shrine of the Little Flower, July 9-10-11.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

Mail this coupon to Mrs. Anna M. Nardina, 1361 Oakhill Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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"As Soon As Mr. Roosevelt Puts His New Money Policies into Practice, I Look Forward to the Most Prosperous, Thriving, Throbbing Days America Ever Witnessed!"

—Father Coughlin

ABOUT three months ago I approached the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE with the petition of having them send individual letters to Congressmen asking for financial reform.

These letters certainly were not wasted. In fact, their influence has been keenly felt. More than that, they have played a great part in bringing about the decision of the United States Government to institute financial reform within the next month and a half.

As said in an editorial, the Congressmen themselves will not have the opportunity of doing this. Mr. Roosevelt, according to the best information, will accomplish this feat himself and thereby take the applause which will result therefrom.

Congress has no one to blame for this except itself. In fact, Congress will have to do much explaining to the various constituencies throughout America, and New Deal Congressmen who are adept at riding the presidential coat-tail will have jockeyed themselves into a beautiful position for re-election.

Aside from all this, and despite the suffering which we have endured since 1933 because no financial reform was seriously attempted, we are thankful that the Government, in the person of the President, at last has recognized the necessity of stemming the depression and of bringing about prosperity.

ON GOOD information I am informed that gold will be $41.34 an ounce. This will mean that another $2-billion or more will be gained by the Government, thus bringing our gold reserves beyond the $13-billion mark.

This will mean, together with the other reforms determined upon by Mr. Roosevelt, that $5-billion of United States currency money will be injected into the stream of circulation throughout the nation.

This will mean that the price of many bonds will be lowered, although Government bonds will not be seriously affected.

This will mean that the price of stocks and commodities will be elevated.

This will mean that we will have a 50-cent dollar for all practical purposes.

This will mean that our national, federal debts will be frozen at their present dollar values and that they will be cut in half for all practical purposes insofar as we are able to redeem these dollar debts with fifty-cent pieces.

This will mean that insurance policies, when cashed, will buy only half as much after these reforms are put into practice as before.

This will mean that there will be sufficient currency money placed into the stream of circulation to enable the ships of commerce to pass from the ports of supply to the harbors of demand.

This will mean a check placed upon the ravages of radicalism.

This will mean not only the revival of a new confidence, but also the check-mating of the plans of the Communists who were hoping to flood the nation with another $16-billion of fountain pen money to the end that the United States would become bankrupt through unpayable debts.

LET us entertain no recriminations.

Let us be silent if we are apt to say that Mr. Roosevelt should have done this in 1933 and that the five years which have elapsed —five years of needless suffering—should be attributed to his obstinacy in refusing to drive the money changers from the temple.

"We planned it that way." So said Mr. Roosevelt. Perhaps it is not beyond the realm of conjecture to state that he planned the continuance of this modified depression to prove to the nation that Congress was impotent to do anything about it or that Congress was unintelligent and could not comprehend the problem.

As soon as Mr. Roosevelt reduces his present plans to practice, America will experience a panic—a glorious panic—a buyers' panic. The shelves of every business house are empty. Millions of tons of steel, of copper, millions of bales of cotton and pounds of wool, thousands of motor cars, refrigerators, countless numbers of finished commodities—all will be demanded by a nation almost at the same moment to fulfill the myriad orders which will come pouring in from every State in the Union.

As soon as Mr. Roosevelt puts his new money policies into practice, I confidently look forward to the most prosperous, thriving, throbbing days which America ever witnessed.

What the insurance companies will lose in the purchase power of the bonds with which their vaults are stuffed, they will gain in the rise of prices of the real estate which now encumbers their portfolios.

What the individual will seemingly lose in the rise in the cost of living, he will gain doubly and trebly in the uninterrupted hours of work and in the velocity of the flow of money from business to business.

Industry, commerce, labor, agriculture and transportation—all will be helped as America will learn to smile through its tears and look forward to better days.

OF COURSE it is not expected that all the reforms advocated by SOCIAL JUSTICE will be accomplished in one fell swoop. I do not expect that the Federal Reserve Banks' capital stock will be purchased outright this year. I am satisfied for the moment for the Government to issue its own money instead of running to the Federal Reserve Banks to borrow fountain pen checks and redeem them later on with hard earned money. If the upturn expected to result from this financial reform will be worthwhile, it must be accompanied by a spiritual reform.

On this occasion I am glad to be numbered among those who were "50 per cent wrong" in all our economics relative to money. Those who made that rash accusation have proven themselves to be 100 per cent wrong, with the millions of unemployed, the millions in destitution and the millions of radicals who surround us as a result of their temporizing palliatives. The tree shall be known by its fruits and not by its wisecracks. We are willing to abide by that statement and watch the fruits of prosperity burgeon forth from the seeds of this new financial reform which we have been advocating for the past nine years.

A thousand times thanks to everyone who took the trouble to write a letter to Congress advocating the urgency of this reform.

A thousand times thanks to the loyal friends who have stood by both in fair and foul weather while we have been fighting for this reform.

A thousand times thanks to the critics who have condemned us and our policies as they pretended either not to know anything about money or else to know that what we knew was wrong.

Father Coughlin

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

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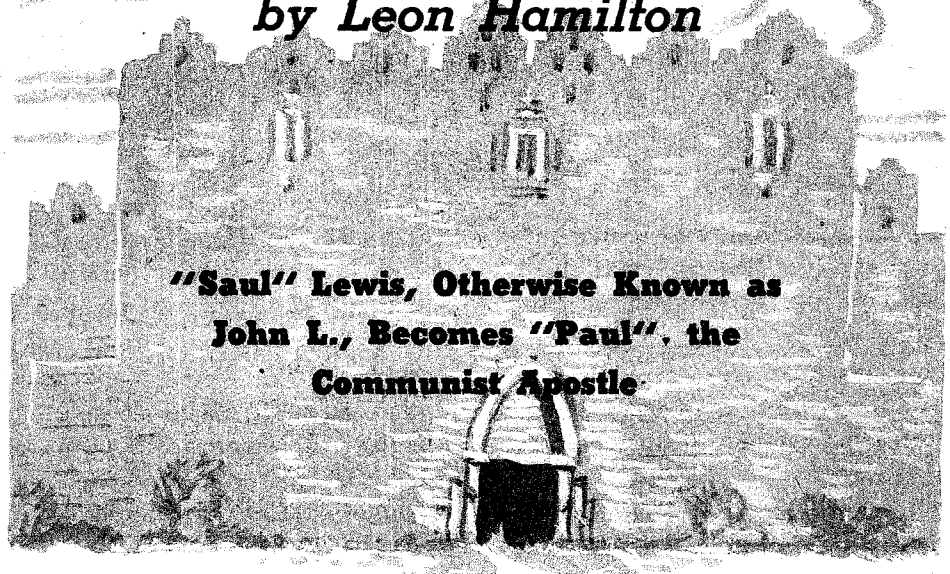
LABOR'S ROAD to DAMASCUS

by Leon Hamilton



INQUISITIVE and uninformed Americans are anxious to learn the location of Labor's new Road to Damascus. The story goes that Saul of Tarsus, while journeying towards Damascus, on a mission of persecution to the early Christians, was struck blind, hurled from his charger, and became a convert to Christianity. Thereafter, he adopted the name of "Paul" and, eventually, became the great apostle of the Gentiles. This was the same Saul who, as a youth, held the coats of a mob who stoned the martyr Stephen.

Ours is a story of "conversion" in reverse. In the long, long ago, John L. Lewis was busy holding the coats of those who persecuted the apostles of vertical unionism. He did more than hold their coats; he actually let fly a few verbal stones.

Suddenly, something happened on Labor's road to Damascus and liberty. Mr. Lewis was struck blind to his former philosophy and principles, becoming the most ardent, swash-buckling, lambasting preacher and organizer of the vertical unions which he had once condemned.

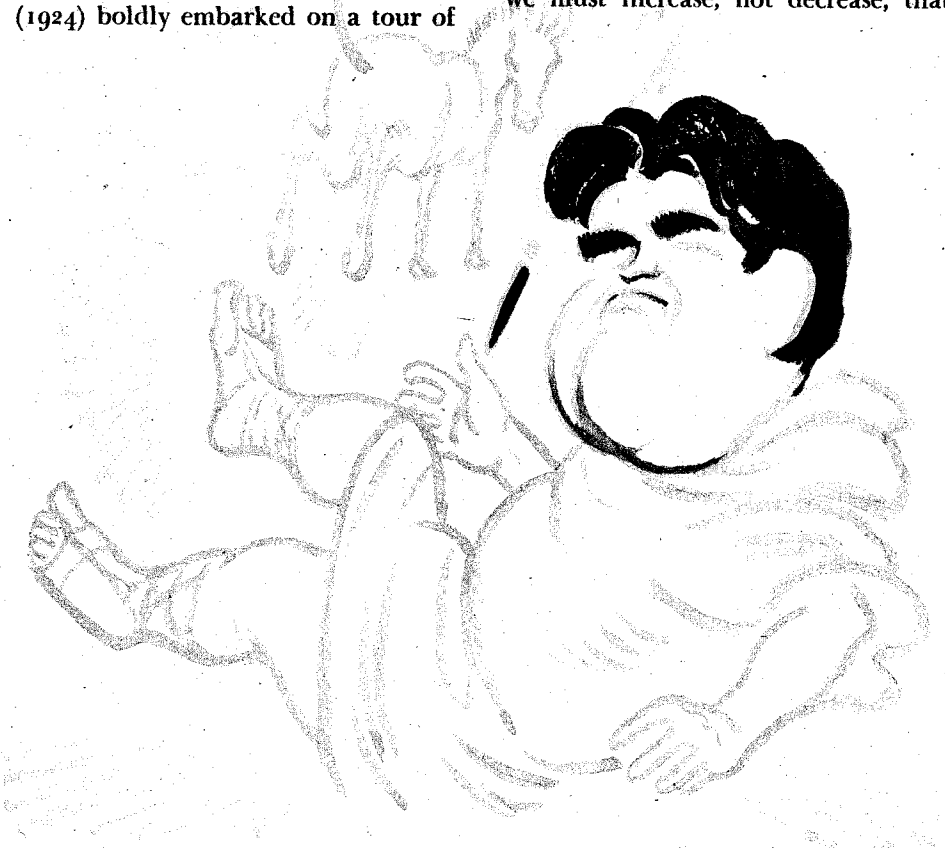
John L. Lewis is regarded by big business men as a dangerous labor leader—a labor leader acting as a front for the planning economists in Washington. They fear that Lewis will supplement by labor revolution what the brain trusters proposed to do by legislative revolution.

This state of mind on the part of big business is one of the causes of the present recession, and it is partly justifiable when one considers the many striking contradictions associated with John L. Lewis. For example, in 1924, Lewis not only attacked trade unionism as a Communist tool, but likewise condemned Powers Hapgood and John Brophy as Communists, charging that one of them was "in the pay of Moscow." Today, he advocates the very kind of unionism he denounced in 1924, and among his right hand men are John Brophy, Powers Hapgood and Adolph Germer.

Despite his anti-Communist attitude of former years, we find that Lewis has welcomed Communists, not as converts but as Communists, into his labor union.

Lewis, the persecuting "Saul" of the Communists in 1924 became the "Paul" of the Communists in 1937. His name appears on the Communist Roll of Honor for 1937, along with Stalin. Browder, Caballero, Mooney, and Krhypnin. (*Western Worker, organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A., January 7, 1937.*)

Lewis of the United Mine Workers (1924) boldly embarked on a tour of persecution, armed with letters of the Senate in Washington, to destroy Communism in his union. But Lewis of the C.I.O. (1937) returned from his "triumphal conquest" conquered by the Communists!



NO WONDER big business men cast apprehensive eyes upon him!

They realize that the scheme of the C.I.O. was conceived in the mind of Felix Frankfurter and his "disciples" in international law *two years before the C.I.O. labor union was born!* They remember the significant fact that Labor Leader Lewis accompanied Brain Trusters Taussig, Berle and Tugwell, and Big Businessmen Thomas Lamont and Owen D. Young, to the "rump convention" at the White House. They know that Powers Hapgood, now of the C. I. O., was predestined by the providence of the planners to "brain trust" the union.

Pause for a moment to ponder upon the words of President Roosevelt relative to our nation's industrial plight. In the reverse economics of brain trusters, he declared:

"I am opposed to wage reduction . . . If we want to restore prosperity, we must increase, not decrease, that purchasing power . . . Now as to prices . . . A mass production industry depends on volume for profits . . . The only way to get volume is to produce goods for a price the public will pay . . . But that does not mean that such price reductions can come out of wages. Those who believe in the profit system must recognize that those who get the profits when business is good must bear the losses when business, temporarily, is slack. Those who get the profits when industry gets the volume are the ones to bear the risk of such price reductions as may be necessary to stimulate and restore volume. Those in charge of a well managed and solvent industry should no more consider casting the burden of a temporary recession upon their workers than upon their bondholders." . . . (*Press Conference Report*).

John Lewis reiterated his master's words but went one step further. He opposed price cutting and wage reductions. Roosevelt, in the midst of a depression, advocated the preservation of high wages and a reduction of prices. Business men maintain that the recession was created by the disparity between low prices and high wages. Lewis, however, advocates that prices and wages remain; in other words, that the disparity continue.

LEWIS and Roosevelt both want the recession prolonged and business thrown into insolvency and bankruptcy. Lewis said: "All we need now in this country to encompass and insure a complete and most devastating economic, social, and political debacle is to reduce the prices of commodities and reduce the wage structure . . . How many years did we try that policy during the administration of former President Hoover?" (*Address to United Mine Workers of America Convention*, 1937).

Lewis admits that the C.I.O. has no definite philosophy to guide its action. Because of its lack of plan, the C.I.O. has been taken over by radicals who staged wild-cat strikes, sit-down strikes, armed insurrection, violent tactics against workers, malicious destruction of private property, terroristic shutting off of power and uprising against the forces of law and order.

Rexford Tugwell, the planner *par excellence*, the genteel gigolo of fickle dame New Deal, presumed to write the philosophy of labor in planned economy. Evidently, he is an accredited spokesman for Labor Leader Lewis because (1) he was consulted by his fellow brain trusters in launching the movement now known as the C.I.O., (2) his philosophy of the functions of labor have never been repudiated by Lewis and, (3) he and Lewis sat at the same council table in the business conference in Washington.

What the new type of union shall be and shall demand are set forth in Rex Tugwell's own words (*"The Industrial Discipline"*):

"Creating a workers' world will not involve a return to any system which ever before existed . . . With the business man's monopoly broken, the way will be open for reconstructive action . . . "

In his expression, "workers' world," Dr. Tugwell lapses into the language of Communistic collectivism and regimentation of workers as factory and cannon fodder. I fear that apocalyptic visions of the planned economic millenium so obsessed the professor that he absent-mindedly lapsed into his subconscious Communism - Messiah complex, deification obsession and all that goes with the true Communist.

If John Lewis, the head of the C.I.O., has done so many mental and verbal somersaults that he now dizzily inquires his destination, how should America know where he is going?

If John Lewis is ignorant of the philosophy of his brand of unionism, how are we to know what he holds as aims and objectives?

If John Lewis and Rexford Tugwell are such close buddies, why should we not look with suspicion upon a labor union which, presumably, embodies the philosophy of the collectivist Tugwell?

If Lewis, therefore, was Saul, persecutor of the Communists in his union, and now has become a zealous Paul in their defense, how must Americans consider him? Be these things as they may. They are unimportant compared to the fact that neither before nor after, neither as Saul nor as Paul, has John L. Lewis ever conceived the prime objective of trade unionism.

As we conceive it, trade unionism is to protect the laborer and his rights. "What rights?" is a question that appears never to have bothered the mind of Mr. Lewis. The answer to the question goes beyond the rights of bread and butter. It lands squarely in the lap of human, American, Christian rights — the three of them together forming the trinity which must be accepted before one's devotion to labor is orthodox.

It is easily understandable how a Saul can become a Paul; how a man can change from being an opponent into being a proponent. But it will be difficult to understand how Mr. Lewis who contributed approximately $500,000 to the election fund which put Mr. Roosevelt in the White House now turns upon the administration in his recent broadcast to England in which he said: "This Federal Congress, lacking adequate or competent leadership, in continuous session for months past, has failed to devise or enact a single statute that would cause a glimmer of hope to penetrate the minds of millions of despairing Americans."

These are bitter words. They are indicative that Mr. Lewis has not circled the compass of his development. Undoubtedly, John Saul Paul Lewis has his eyes fixed on the north star of the presidency. He will only be satisfied when the prefix "president" can be added to John Saul Paul.

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RELIGION IN ADVERTISING

Address by Father Charles E. Coughlin before the Advertising Federation of America convention at Hotel Statler, Detroit, Michigan, June 13, 1938.

IT IS NOT necessary for me to develop the thought that advertising forms an important link in the economic chain which anchors a nation to prosperity.

Permit me to suggest, however, that the intangibles of religion, consisting of its virtues and its philosophy, must characterize the substance from which the links are molded and from which the chain itself obtains its strength.

Briefly, then, permit me to develop the thesis that only that chain can withstand the stress, the pull and the shock of usage whose substance is composed of the hard steel of Christian religion. Links which are fashioned from the baked mud of ancient error will crumble, proving the sad experience that the corporate chain of economics is no stronger than its weakest link.

The corporate entity of economics is composed, roughly speaking, of the raw producer who is either a farmer, a miner or a lumberman or a fisherman. The next link is the fabricator who is the laborer and the industrialist. The third link is service which consists of a professional body, the advertiser and the financialist. And the last link is the consumer composed of all classes of citizens.

These four links are more or less useless viewed as separate entities. The corporate body of economics demands that they be welded together; that they pull together; that they act in unison so that all the citizens in a given state will collaborate, each in his own province; each fulfilling his own function just the same as the members of a physical body work in harmony for the general health of the entire body.

With this thought in mind I ask your indulgence to change my metaphor from the link and chain picture to the more complex biological picture crudely sketched with arms and limbs, with torso and head, together with the nervous and circulatory systems of the human being.

I will leave it to your own fertile imaginations to make the transition and dress the skeleton in its becoming flesh. But I will suggest that you do not forget the ancient axiom which reminds us that a sound mind dwells only in a sound body.

In this instance, the body is the body of economics. The mind is the philosophy, or the religious principles, which dominate the activities of the body.

And, in using this biological metaphor, it behooves us to remember that reasonable cooperation should characterize the mutual relations of hand, heart, lungs, feet, eyes and brains and every other faculty if the human body is expected to function at par.

Thus, the various divisions of economic life must reasonably cooperate. No sensible man applauds his hand for plucking out his eye. Only an insane person determines that his brain will conspire against his stomach. Only one bent upon suicide will elect that his lungs go on strike against his heart.

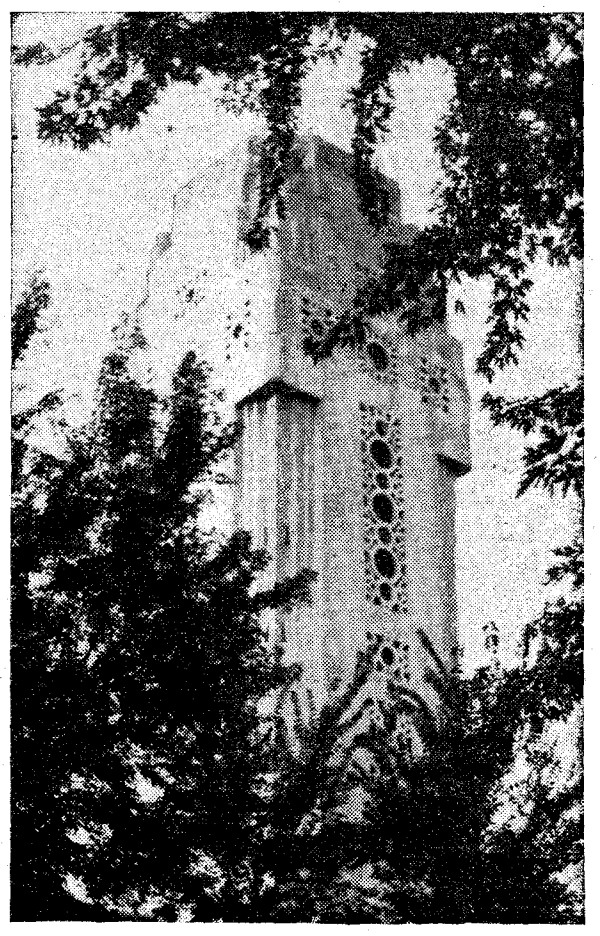
These are self-evident truisms so axiomatic that their contradictories are never entertained. Man is composed not only of a body but also of a soul—a soul gifted with indomitable will and with piercing intelligence. So, also, in the economic body, whose members must cooperate without exploiting each other or injuring each other, there is a soul, in a borrowed sense, which we call religion or which many of you may term philosophy.

In the human being, his philosophy of life, or his religion, directs him to his end and to the acquisition of happiness.

In the economic life, the predominant philosophy which governs it, or the religious principles which direct it, play the same part towards the well-being of society as your own intellect and will play in the government of your personal life.

Now, in the study of history it is apparent that nations have risen to prominence and then fell into decline with such alarming consistency that surface thinkers are apt to draw the conclusion that this law of dissolution is inevitable.

There is nothing inevitable about it if one is careful to analyze the cause of the constant defection and decay which characterized the nations of the past as one after the other their proud flags were furled only to be buried in the tombs of yesterday, there to be covered slowly with the ever-deepening film of the dust of time.



FROM THE TOWER

There is a reason for that. It was obvious, on reading the story of Egypt, of proud Athens, of imperial Rome that their materialistic philosophy directed them to a material end.

I grant that the dissolution of these and other nations was inevitable when it was observed that their pretended greatness, prosperity, grandeur and culture were builded upon the rotten wood of sensuality, godlessness and materiality—a rotten wood weakened day by day by the termites of vice.

It is the belief of every Christian that Christ came into this world to redeem and save mankind. It is our further belief that it was the Master's purpose to establish a new code of morals by following which the world could escape the dire effects which resulted from pagan morality, from pagan philosophy and pagan religion.

Inspect the causes which populated the nations of antiquity with slaves. They are reducible in modern grammar to the statement that wealth first had been concentrated; that private propertyship had been assimilated in the hands of a few; that capital had ganged up against labor.

All this was regarded as virtuous and religious in state after state as we witness religion being utilized as a cloak to sanctify lust.

Christ introduced a new law—the law of charity. Not necessarily that charity which satisfies itself with alms deeds; for His Apostle said "If I give my body to be burned and my goods to feed the poor and have not charity, I am nothing." Christ's charity meant that we love God first, last and always with our whole minds, our whole hearts and our whole souls, and secondly, that we love our neighbors as ourselves on the principle that whatsoever we do unto the least of His little ones, we do unto Him. That was a strange philosophy, a new religious principle which had never entered into the minds of any people before the silver shining of the star of Bethlehem.

Gentlemen, religion plays the same part in our economic life as the human intellect and will play in our individual human life.

In the advertising field—and now permit me to revert to the metaphor of the link and the chain—the part that you play in the corporate state of our nation's welfare is a most necessary part. If you are historical minded, you will profit by the lessons of the past. If you are progressive minded, you will attempt to meet the inevitable disasters of the past and thereby determine to mold the substance of your link not from the red clay of dissolution but from the stainless steel of Christ's prosperity.

He is the real progressive. His are the lasting principles. All others have failed. I plead with you, in this crisis where Christianity and chaos are now found in mortal combat and when we are playing for the stakes of our nation's preservation with its liberties and its Constitution; when we are concerned with the handing down of the heritage of our faith and our morals to the innocent children whom the Herod of radicalism is planning to liquidate and reduce to a servile condition little better than that enjoyed by their predecessors in ancient Greece and Rome and Egypt—I plead with you to remember that Christianity is more than a Sunday ceremony cabined within the four walls of a cathedral or wayside chapel. It is a philosophy of life whose X-ray of faith permits you to behold inside the flesh and blood of your fellowman the vicarious person of Christ, and whose code of morals instructs you that if you and your children and the children of your fellowmen would enjoy the plenitude and prosperity which a kind Providence has poured upon the doorsteps of our humble abode, we must seek first the justice of God and all these things shall be added unto us.

Therefore religion—Christ's religion—should be both the motivating and directive force of all advertising. It should be the substance from which you weld your link in the economic chain which holds the world and its precious cargo of human beings anchored safely to the unchangeable rock of Christ Whom the storms of revolution, of destruction and of chaos can never disturb.

Specifically speaking, permit me to suggest—not in a spirit of prudery but rather, motivated by a love for your daughters and sons and your countrymen's children, to institute a campaign for expurging not only untruthful statements relative to advertising products from magazines and newspapers, but the growing tendency of glorifying sexuality, immodesty and Corinthian appeal, all of which too often is paraded as art before the assimilative minds of the thoughtless public.

Also, may I humbly suggest that in this cycle of class struggle, of racial hatred and of religious bigotry, through which we are passing you could perform valiant Christ-like service— a service consonant with the best of Americanism, by refusing to deal with such publications, newspapers, magazines and periodicals which profit by disseminating the seeds of discord in the minds of millions of readers.

I recognize that you have adopted your profession in order to obtain livelihood for yourselves and security for your families. Nevertheless, gentlemen, do not prostitute your calling, nor sell your talents for thirty pieces of silver lest the little brothers and sisters of Jesus Christ once more be betrayed as a result of such greed.

Therefore, learn from the past. Analyze the cause for the dissolution of all civilizations which preceded ours. Look towards the future. From the philosophy and religion of Jesus Christ mold the substance of your policies. Encourage the other members of the corporate body of society to do likewise.

Religion believes that religion should inspire every phase of life, including advertising.

And, finally, religion believes in advertising. When the Holy Ghost undertook to establish the Christian Church, He did not disdain to advertise the fact. The first day of the week when crowds were wending their way to their various occupations the Holy Ghost advertised His coming in no mean manner. Those were the days before the invention of radio and neon signs. But overhead there was heard a broadcast on that sunlit morning—a broadcast as of a mighty thunder. Overhead there were seen the red flashings of mighty tongues of fire which danced in the morning sky before they slowly descended in a halo above the roof-top where sat a group of ignorant fishermen. Thousands of citizens of Jerusalem deserted their tasks as they ran towards the spot that had been so signalized and advertised at this moment.

And lo, the apostle, who had denied the Christ three times, appeared before the assembled throng to begin the preaching of the Christian religion to all nations.

There was an instance which out-shone all neon signs. There was an occasion where one broadcast was partly instrumental in winning more than five thousand converts to the cause of Christianity.

Yes, religion believes in advertising. The angels' choir which announced to the shepherds the good tidings on the hills of Bethlehem, the rainbow which the hand of God painted in the ancient heaven—these are but symbols of the advertising which should characterize the profession of today.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.
EDITORIAL COUNSEL
(By Permission of His Superior)

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just, living, annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

Monetary Bloc In Congress

FOR THE past two weeks Congressmen, both Representatives and Senators, have been busy establishing a new monetary bloc having as its objective the revaluation of the gold ounce at the price of $41.34, the freezing of the national debt in its status quo, and the printing of $5-billion of Government currency money to help restore the national price level and solvency of 1926. No comment is required upon this activity other than to say that they will not succeed in their objectives because Mr. Roosevelt is planning to do this very thing within the next three months, independently of Congress.

As a matter of fact, Ambassador Kennedy has arrived from Europe, pretending to participate in his son's graduation. The real motive for his coming is to submit priceless documents signed by the British Government, to the United States Government.

These documents, among other things, will be signed proposals for both the United States and England to restore the gold standard; to raise the price of the gold ounce to $41.34; to enable England to pay her war debts on the basis of approximately 25 cents on the dollar.

Meanwhile Congress, having been tipped off, is desirous of taking the credit for these reforms before Mr. Roosevelt accomplishes the master stroke. That explains why so many New Deal faces are now found in the monetary bloc—faces which a year ago yelled "radical inflation" at anyone who suggested doing the only practical thing in this financial emergency.

John L. Lewis Stumbles

JOHN L. LEWIS has proven that he walked about on feet of clay. Stumbling against the House Rules Committee his feet crumbled, with the result that the leadership of the C.I.O. is seriously imperiled.

Here is the story: Concurrent with the Wage-Hour bill, there was also another piece of legislation known as the Walsh-Healey bill, dear to the hearts of the Lewis laborites. The Walsh-Healey bill would have forced corporations whose contracts with the Government exceeded $2,000 to conform to stipulated wage standards and accept all decisions of the National Labor Relations Board affecting them.

Violators of this enactment would be subject to a denial of future contracts for three years and a fine equal to, or double, or triple, the difference between wages they paid to the laborers and the scale Secretary Perkins had promulgated, depending upon the number of violations.

From the beginning this bill had little chance of being favorably accepted by the House of Representatives. Knowing this, John L. Lewis approached the Government and requested the unheard of privilege of occupying the Speaker's private office for the purpose of bull-dozing, threatening and bludgeoning Democratic representatives to support this bill.

Although John L. Lewis was never elected to the House of Representatives, he had the effrontery to occupy officially the chair of the senior representative in Congress to carry on this lobby work. Arthur Lamneck, the Ohio Democrat, said: "When I first heard of Lewis sitting in the throne room of the Speaker's office, I felt a great resentment and I imagine that this was the feeling that swept the entire country."

As a matter of fact, the resentment was so bitter in the hearts of Representatives that the House Rules Committee guillotined the Walsh-Healey bill and sent Lewis and his cohorts fleeing from the Capitol.

Perhaps it would have been truer to have stated that John L. Lewis had feet of gold and head of clay rather than to have used the Scriptural metaphor of golden head and clay feet. Certainly he does not know the temper of the American people. Ignorant of our deep-seated love for democracy and our determination to abide by the decisions of Congress—good or bad—until we have an opportunity to replace Congressmen, Lewis, infiltrated with the European yen for dictatorship, overplayed his hand and was guilty of clay judgment.

That he has stumbled mentally is certain. That he is on his way out is definite. That a new leadership—possibly Hillman or Dubinsky, both of whom have been playing Lewis for all he was worth—will assume the leadership of the C.I.O., is to be expected.

Moreover, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that slow-moving, deep-thinking and politically-gifted Jim Farley had something to do with the invitation extended to Lewis to occupy Mr. Bankhead's throne. Likely Farley, or some New Dealer who is responsible for the Lewis invasion of Congress, foresaw the results and played John L. Lewis for the sap that he is. The clay-sap philosophy which has been filtered through the brain cells of the labor leader has never been sufficiently allergic to produce a clay decision on the question of radicalism.

John Leftist Lewis has always extended the right hand to these men. Even in the Detroit crisis of national prominence where the U.A.W. has been split between the Communists and the rightists, Lewis did not know enough to take the part of Homer Martin. He tried to play both ends against the middle, with himself occupying the throne room of the middle.

Ave atque vale! John, you are hereby elected a member of the Eight-Ball Club. Dig deeply behind it and rest in its shadows.

Martin and Frankensteen

HOMER MARTIN, the President of the U.A.W., and Richard Frankensteen, suspended Vice-President, finally let the cat out of the bag. Martin accuses Frankensteen, Reuther, Mortimer, Hall, Addes and others in the organization of being subject to Communist leadership.

Frankensteen, suspended peremptorily from the organization, and the radicals are girding up their loins to oust Martin from the presidency of the union.

All along SOCIAL JUSTICE has contended that the U.A.W. was subject to Communist leadership. This publication paid little heed to the publicized principles of the U.A.W. because the publicized principles were only a smoke screen behind which the real principles of radicalism were operative.

This was known to all informed persons and especially to Father Coughlin who was first instrumental in welding together the nucleus from which was formed the U.A.W.

Now, Homer Martin agrees with the stand taken by Father Coughlin. He maintains that the 200 or more strikes initiated by the U.A.W. against the General Motors Corporation since the signing of the "no strike" contract were absolutely the work of the radical leadership in the U.A.W. Although Mr. Martin was the nominal president, he confesses by his accusations that he was not strong enough to direct the activities of the U.A.W. and that powers mightier than his held the reins which directed the nightmare of the U.A.W. for the past year and a half.

Naturally, the sympathies of SOCIAL JUSTICE are with Homer Martin and the loyal Americans who are standing by his side. However, we are informed that Moscow-trained Reuther is angling for the presidency of the automobile workers.

Be it said of Homer Martin that he was most cagey when he threw the entire U.A.W. dispute into the lap of John Lewis, asking the latter to make a decision between Mr. Frankensteen and himself.

As said elsewhere, Lewis ran out on the proposition for fear of offending the more powerful radicals who, although they do not occupy the president's or the vice-president's chairs, are powerful enough to multiply "wildcat" strikes to the detriment of our nation.

Failure of "Small Capitalism"

CAPITALISM believes in private ownership. It believes in the theory but does not believe in the practice.

In England whose population is 45-million persons, 43-million do not own an inch of its soil.

Of 8-million inhabitants in London only 40,000 persons are land owners.

In the United States the Federal Government owns more than 40 per cent of the nation's farm mortgages totalling more than $7¼-billion.

If and when the President revaluates gold at $41.34 an ounce and issues $5-billion of United States Government currency to establish a medium of exchange, everybody who understands the effects of such a policy will desire to buy stocks and to make investments.

Already this news has been circulating for more than three weeks. There is not a stock broker in America, not an habitue of Wall Street who does not understand thoroughly what all of this means.

Nevertheless, we are astounded to learn that the stock market shows only from 300,000 to 500,000 shares sold per day.

Smart people want to buy, but it is impossible for them to buy. The question arises who will do the buying and who will profit by this financial policy being launched by the President? The answer is the banks will do the buying. The banks and the insurance companies are the only ones with sufficient capital to enter the market. They will buy distressed stocks and distressed real estate. They will almost double their present values. It will be well for those who advocate the continuance of capitalism to ponder upon this thought.

Theoretical capitalism is of little use unless it is reduced to practice because from every sign on the financial horizon it appears that we are in for a greater concentration of wealth than ever before unless the Government summarily declares a moratorium of taxes upon distressed real estate, thereby exempting all real estate on which homes are built from the necessity of paying taxes for the next five years.

We must bend every effort to preserve not only the theory but the practice of private propertyship.

The figures printed at the beginning of this editorial indicate what has happened in England.

Will the same thing happen here to the extent that either the state or the few chosen individuals will hold and control the vast percentage of property?

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The Week in the Nation

ADMINISTRATION

Adjournment and After

STUMPING for re-election back on the home lot this week were 435 members of the House of Representatives and 32 Senators, conscious that they must stand or fall on the records they left behind in the 75th Congress—greatest-spending legislative session in the nation's peace time history.

Back home, they faced the wrath or pleasure of constituents aroused or pleased by their stand on such policy-making measures as: (1) Packing of the Supreme Court; (2) Government reorganization; (3) Crop control and farm dictation; (4) Wage and hour limitation in industry; (5) Pump-priming and lending-spending for recovery from a new depression.

They faced, in addition, the wrath or pleasure of the administration's unprecedentedly powerful political machine which openly has indicated its intention to purge the House and Senate of members hostile to any of its administrative acts.

Definite lines were drawn by the administration in most instances, regarding the re-election of each member of the House and one-third of the Senate. Out of this battle array, it appeared there would be considerable juggling of political affiliation, with cleavage in the Democratic party, rebirth of Republicanism in many quarters, and the potentialities of the La Follette Progressive party most important factors.

The Record

Rushing toward adjournment last week, the collective Congressional head was bewildered by events of the last month. With the administration's patronage club hanging poised they passed the President's lending-spending bill and a compromise measure on wage-hour legislation.

In addition they indicated a lack of faith in the political future of John L. Lewis, who, in the most bold-faced dictatorial act of his politico-labor career, took over the office of the Speaker of the House in an effort to shove down the throats of House members, amendments to the Walsh-Healey bill sponsored by the C.I.O.

By passing the pump-priming bill, the third session of the 75th Congress brought its total of expenditures to the astronomical figure of $11,400,000,000—a peace time record for a single session. The 75th Congress as a whole spent $21,656,174,000. This figure is also a peace time record, and was exceeded only once in war time. New Deal spending in five years has exceeded by five times, the world's available supply of gold.

Expenditures in excess of tax collections during the five years of the New Deal were approximately $13-billion. This is shown by the giant increase of the national debt in the last five years. Indications are, with the outflow of pump-priming billions, that the national debt will rocket to the all-time record total of $40-billion at the end of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1939.

Roosevelt Resume

The 75th Congress was hustled into special session in November, 1937 to consider a list of "emergency-must" measures by the President. After more than four weeks consideration and wrangling debate the Congress adjourned with its only major accomplishment a bill providing funds for its own expenses.

In regular session, however, the President succeeded in pushing through: (1) Amendments to the housing act; (2) a crop-control measure creating a huge farm bureaucracy and investing the secretary of agriculture with dictatorial powers; (3) A measure calling for unprecedentedly-large peace time Navy expenditures; (4) A tax bill, only partially acceptable to the President; (5) A revival of lavish spending as a means to recovery; (6) A bill providing maximum hours and minimum wages for more than a million workers.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE William B. Bankhead, whose office and authority were usurped by C.I.O. Chief John L. Lewis in lobbying for passage of the Walsh-Healey Amendments. House leaders expressed their resentment against Lewis by killing the bill.

Wages and Hours Bill

A wavering, compromise measure to regulate the wages and hours of workers in certain industries affecting interstate commerce emerged in the last days of the session. The bill, a carry-over from the special session, was locked in the House rules committee after defeat of the reorganization bill, but was pried loose by timid Congressmen after the re-nomination of Senator Claude Pepper, backed by the administration in the Florida primary.

The bill as passed likely will have a constitutional test before it is long in effect. It provides minimum wages of 25 cents an hour, and a maximum 44 hour week, for the first year of operation, with a wage rise to 30 cents in the second year. Thereafter, for five years, a special committee will raise wages to the point of a general 40 cent hourly minimum in all industries where such a rise would not cause widespread unemployment.

Popular feeling outside Congress, with the exception of those shackled to the administration, was that the bill is inadequate as regards bringing about wage reform, and in its nature is dangerous because it further augments the President's one-man rule over industry, and establishes still another bureaucracy in a nation ridden with bureaucracy.

Monopoly Investigation

In its dying gasps, the House sighed assent to another of the President's bills, setting up a 12-man commission and a half-million dollar appropriation for a new adventure into monopoly investigation and trust-busting.

While uncertain in its objectives at present, it is expected the commission will delve into the foundations of the nation's economic structure, and present recommendations for corrective legislation. One phase of the investigation will deal with "financial control over production and distribution of goods and services."

If the committee will take off its gloves and engage in honest, bare-knuckle examination of such financing, it may uncover many revealing circumstances having a bearing on the present, man-made depression.

LABOR

Lewis Languishes

JOHN L. LEWIS, whose checkered career in politics and labor led him from an Illinois mine to a $25,000 a year job as president of the United Mine Workers and chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization this week stood at his career's crossroads.

Stripped of much of his political pretension in the Pennsylvania primary, Lewis lost none of his political ego. In a two day session with members of the House of Representatives, and with the membership of the House Rules Committee last week, Lewis lost the frayed remnants of his political pretension, and much of his political ego.

In addition, he had plumped into his lap the most significant quarrel yet to assail the solidarity of the United Automobile Workers Union, second-largest unit in his C.I.O.

House Dictation

For the first time in national political history, the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives was used as a lobby tool when Lewis conferred with Speaker Bankhead, and then, after the Speaker had left, summoned members of the House to high-pressure them into voting C.I.O.-sponsored amendments to the Walsh-Healey bill. This bill provides labor standards for industries supplying materials and finished goods to the United States Government.

As members of the House appeared before Czar Lewis, this boldster informed them the amendments "must" be shoved through before Congressional adjournment. The threat was removal of labor support from these candidates, or outright campaigning for their defeat by organized C.I.O. members.

Enraged by the effrontery of Lewis in attempting to dictate legislation, members of the Rules Committee tabled a resolution to send the Walsh-Healey amendments to the floor. The committee, led by Representative John J. O'Connor of New York, who dealt the telling blow in the defeat of the organization bill, expressed bitter resentment against Lewis; little concern for his political threat.

The amendments desired by the C.I.O. would have extended much further bureaucratic governmental control over industry.

U.A.W. Communism Row

As the House Committee was squelching Lewis, he was faced with another problem of a vastly different character, which he chose to dodge rather than solve.

As chairman of the C.I.O. under its undemocratic structure, Lewis is virtual czar of each of the affiliated C.I.O. unions. As president of the United Automobile Workers Union, Homer Martin is responsible to Lewis for the administrative acts of the union high command. As president also, Martin has been harassed by a Communist bloc within the official circle, as well as the rank-and-file, of the U.A.W.

Last week the internal row blazed furiously into the open as Martin, in an effort to end Communist dissention, suspended five officers of the union, including demoted Vice President Richard T. Frankensteen, Vice President Wyndham Mortimer, Vice President Ed Hall, Vice President Walter Wells, and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes.

As both parties to the quarrel conferred with Lewis in Washington, Martin made public the reason behind the fight.

Communists Seek Control

He asserted that the Communist Party of America had been attempting to gain control of the auto workers. This charge had been made by SOCIAL JUSTICE, and by certain automotive trade and production leaders. Martin asserted further that William Z. Foster, Communist party president; William Weinstone, and William K. Gebert, both officers of the red movement, had been in Detroit actively engaged in subverting the union for Communist purposes. Inferentially, he linked the names of the suspended officers with the Communist program.

"We know that three officers of the Communist party have been in Detroit," Martin said. "I'm against any movement within our union which leads to the support of Stalinism. I don't intend the U.A.W. to be used as a tool to assist or comfort the interests of an alien dictatorship. I have no more use for a Stalinism dictatorship than I have for a Hitler or a Mussolini dictatorship, which is the same."

Martin blamed the Communist element for wildcat strikes which have endangered the union's contracts with General Motors and smaller producers. This element, abetted by Moscow-trained Walter Reuther, president of Detroit's west side U.A.W. local, also is blamed for numerous violent outbursts, stoppages of production, and unauthorized sitdowns.

Lewis heard both sides to the controversy but took no action. His was a stiff dilemma: If he supported Martin against the Communists, he would incur the anger of Communists whom he invited into numerous other C.I.O. unions. If he supported the anti-Martin faction, he would openly ally himself with Communists. He did neither, choosing to ride the dilemma's horns rather than be gored by them.

Meanwhile the Communists drew their battle plan; succeeded in tying up the union's $100,000 bank balance, and threatened a special convention to unseat Martin. This action would rob the union of the one man courageous enough to attack the reds; would endanger every existing and consequent union contract.

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The Week in the World

MEN and EVENTS

Great Britain

DEMOCRACIES prate of the ideals of peace, while they arm with desperate haste "against the day" when they will have to defend themselves from some unnamed "aggressor." The dictatorships, having the tactical advantage of being able to prepare without publicity or parliamentary debate, talk only of peace and decry all this war talk among the "democracies."

Great Britain, under the leadership of Prime Minister Chamberlain, is everywhere busy with peaceful overtures among the nations of Europe, at the same time pressing on every hand at home for immediate and thorough preparation for an inevitable war.

The armament and munitions budget is far beyond peacetime status; the naval building program has been spurred up; subways are being modernized to make them available as bomb proof shelters; and children and civilians are taught gas mask drills. Details of an emergency draft of soldiers in the event of war, and a census of the nation's resources for war purposes are also in preparation.

The American navy building program, America's air force, and its vast potential wealth and man power are regarded in England as "natural" allies and a complement to the British program. There is, too, a wide belief that there exists an "understanding" that America can be counted upon to go along with British ambitions.

The one fly in the amber of Britain's preparedness schedule is the most embarrassing matter of her enormous —and defaulted—debt from the World War. The British desire to forget the debt to America, and bury it as an unpleasant war memory, is thwarted twice each year. In June and December installments of the huge obligation become payable and are passed without comment.

Now, however, a growing body of British opinion would "do something about the debt." There is no suggestion of paying it, but some sort of new negotiation, or compromise offer, or cancellation — something to assuage those obstinate Americans — is proposed. The purpose, of course, is two fold: the British want the prompt and complete help of the United States in the next war and they will again want an American loan to finance it.

Viscount Beaverbrook, the ambitious little Canadian who became "Fleet Street's best known press lord," has been a persistent critic of the defaulted debt treaty of 1923. Under it, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin pledged Britain to pay back to America more than $13½-billion over the next 62 years. Britain has been in default since 1931, and nobody anticipates that she will ever pay.

The whole psychology of war debt payments to America by the various allies was based upon the impossible expectation that the money for their payment would be wrested in reparations from the defeated nations in the war. That such sums as were destroyed in war could ever be repaid in exactions from a defeated foe, was from the first unthinkable. It was this, of course, that an economist had in mind when he observed that war debts were unpayable and suggested that everybody "write off the loss" and start over with a clean set of books. Fifty years after the world's rejection of

Election scene at Prague, Czechoslovakia. The election was a sweeping victory for Nationalist and Anti-Nazi Parties. (Acme)

that suggestion, it will probably come around to the soundness of that viewpoint.

This is, furthermore, another instance to support Father Coughlin's perennial injunction against bloody bonds issued for destructive purposes: the injustice—not to say iniquity—of issuing profit-bearing Government bonds to pay for murder and wealth destruction, ought to be obvious to every mind.

Another reminder to the British of their uncomfortable status of debtors in default has been brought up by Aylmer Vallance, writing in the *London Evening Standard*. He says:

"To suppose that the war debt controversy has been forgotten in the United States is a profound mistake. It is a very lively issue which will continue to furnish American critics of Britain with ammunition until it is settled."

He recalls President Coolidge's classic Yankee phrase, "Well, they hired the money, didn't they?" and rebukes Lord Balfour for an attempt to make the creditor United States to appear "another Shylock."

"The less we argue with America about the debt the better," Vallance observes.

That brings us back to a point that SOCIAL JUSTICE has made frequently; namely, that the debt unpaid from the last war and the absolute necessity of American financing for any future war gives this country a powerful advantage as the peace dictator of the world. It is all the more essential then that this money power be in the hands of those who have an interest in peace instead of those who hope to make a profit from war.

Austria

Of all the "experting" that is being done currently, by writers who try to give the background of international events based upon information given them in newspapers, that of the veteran free lance Eugene J. Young, former foreign editor of the old New York World, has a reassuring note.

For those "democracies" which are arming against the supposed threat of an aggressive Germany, Mr. Young's revelations, too, should be reassuring. The chief reason why the Czechoslovakian crisis faded out, says Mr. Young, was that Germany's military occupation of Austria had proved such a "flop." It was Great Britain's swift diplomatic creation of an "issue" that forced the Germans' hand and exposed that the German military is not what it was in the World War days. On this information, available in all the diplomatic offices, the British based their confident assertions that Germany would not attack the Czechs. Meanwhile, the same diplomacy encouraged the Czechs to make a bold gesture of armed defense to call the German bluff. Anent the Austrian fiasco, Mr. Young writes:

"Even though they (the Germans) had weeks for preparation for the blow they knew was coming, and even though there was no opposition to overcome, the staff and high commanders blundered badly, with contrary dispositions and orders which threw the invaders into confusion. The lower officers, faced with difficulties, were unable to entangle snarls when commands got mixed up.

"Even worse, if possible, was the demonstration that the substitute tires used by the motorized divisions could not stand the strain. Germany had undertaken to free herself from dependence on outside rubber supplies but the "ersatz" product in many cases went to pieces. The result was that the roadsides were choked with cars that had been unable to proceed and had to be pushed aside.

"These developments are given as the reason why Hitler had to remain outside Vienna, waiting until enough motorized troops could be taken in by train to make a showing . . . "

So, when it came to Czechoslovakia, it was questionable whether Germany could make any overwhelming attack even on this little republic. "British statesmanship," says Mr. Young, "was fully informed of this condition and had the best of reasons for believing that Germany, if confronted with the choice of war or diplomacy, would take the safer course. So, if loud German complaints are to be believed, it played a smart trick on the Nazi adventurers."

China

As the undeclared war between Japan and China enters its twelfth month, the superiority of Japan's forces becomes more evident each day despite the fact that China has more manpower and more reserves. The situation is comparable to two fighters who in the eleventh round are both weary. China is punch-drunk today. Not only has China taken terrific punishment, but she has seen her morale broken by repeated defeats.

In addition, there are differences of opinion in the Chinese high command that foster dissension and divided effort.

In the overflowing of the Yellow River, "China's Sorrow," high Japanese officials charged the Chinese deliberately had cut the dikes in an attempt to drown Japanese soldiers. China claimed the dikes were broken by Japanese bombardments. Whoever is to blame for this catastrophe, there can be no question that it has cost thousands of lives and wrought irrevocable damage to both sides.

The fighting areas are expected to suffer outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, dysentery and other summer ills. The aftermath of the flood will intensify the situation. All Japanese soldiers have been inoculated against these hazards. Most of the Chinese soldiers have not had the opportunity. Heavy casualties among the Chinese civilian population are expected from these diseases.

China is being defeated by a lighter, cleverer nation with what might be considered better strategy, but the whipping has had the effect of producing a solidified China.

Shigeyoshi Hijikata, one of Japan's foremost economic authorities, in an interview with the Chicago Tribune's correspondent, said:

"The Japanese people have two characteristics which are of utmost value in time of emergency. From the family unit to corporate organizations, the Japanese have been trained for centuries in the virtue of the individual's co-operation with the group. Along with this valuable economic and social asset, the Japanese have a remarkable ability to put up with physical hardship and to endure privation. In attempt to compute Japan's present or future economic strength, the human equation should not be ignored."

In view of the existing stalemate between the combatants, it is likely Japan will continue to make gains until the end of the year at which time peace negotiations will be instituted or Russia will declare war on Japan in which event we will see a renewal of the Russo-Japanese trouble which has been smoldering for years.

South America

Flowing gold—the oil reserves of South America—is behind the preparations for war between Bolivia and Paraguay, although the apparent reason is a boundary dispute.

For more than 100 years these two nations have battled over their respective boundaries in the Gran Chaco. From 1932 to 1935 they warred in a struggle that killed 125,000 men. Since, there have been fruitless negotiations to settle differences by mediation, with the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay sitting as mediators. Paraguay has engaged French army experts to aid her cause. Bolivia has enlisted European aid. But behind all is the power of oil.

In 1934, Standard Oil Company of Bolivia increased its oil holdings from 730,000 to 2,703,000 acres. The British controlled Anglo-Persian Oil Co. is backing Paraguay. It is only a matter of time until greater wars will be fought for the power of "flowing gold."

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MUSSOLINI'S WARNING!

The Danger of War in the World Comes Not From the 'Dictator' Powers Who Want Peace, But from the 'Left' Which Hopes to Plant Communism Upon the Wreckage of the Next War of Ideas.

by Dr. J. S. Barnes

IN THE speech which he recently made in Genoa, Premier Mussolini warned the great democracies of the world that if at any time they provoked a war for the purpose of destroying Fascism, Italy and Germany would stand by each other and fight to maintain their systems of government to the bitter end. In this lies the chief significance of the Rome-Berlin axis.

Three days later, the leftist Anglican Bishop of Durham, criticising the Anglo-Italian agreement in the course of a debate in the British House of Lords, declared that he considered an "idealogical war" inevitable, sooner or later, and that Mr. Chamberlain's policy of appeasement simply meant strengthening the hands of England's future adversaries.

The moral underlying these two speeches is that *the chief danger of war during the next five or ten years comes from the leftist and not from rightist opinion.* Neither Italy nor Germany want war. Nor do the conservative parties of any of the great democracies. It is only the so-called "Popular Fronts" who really want war (though maybe only the Bolshevist elements are working for it consciously).

It is of the greatest importance that the real peace loving citizens of England and America should realize this ominous fact, in order that war may be averted by the pressure of their opinion against those who may be picturesquely described as "seeing red through pink-tinted spectacles."

It is, unfortunately, not difficult in democratic countries for well organized minorities, given favorable circumstances, to force a policy on the majority who have then no alternative but to accept it. For example, it is doubtful if the majority of the American people ever desired to join in the great World War of 1914-18. Step by step, however, they were jockeyed into a position whence it was impossible to retreat without national dishonor. The mass psychology of the ordinary, common sense man in the street is invariably sluggish. He requires to be forewarned if his will is to prevail, as it should.

SOVIET RUSSIA has been hoping and conspiring during the past few years for an "idealogical war" in Europe. Russia may not be eager to join in such a war herself, but she is eager to push others into it. She knows very well that if another great war broke out, for the avowed purpose of "making the world safe for democracy," the inevitable result would be to make the world safe for Communism. Moscow would become the spiritual capitol of the world, and Christianity would be driven again into the catacombs.

It is especially important that the Christians of America, who, on the one hand, are rightly proud of America's free, democratic institutions and, on the other, are rightly concerned with the sad situation of the Church in Germany, shall not allow themselves to be misled by clever anti-German and anti-Fascist propaganda. They need to make up their minds to react vigorously against the insidious growth of leftist opinion which would lead to a general war "against Fascism."

Christians accordingly should, in the first place, realize that the future of democracy in America is in the hands of Americans, that American democracy has nothing to fear from the triumph of any authoritarian forms of government abroad. If indeed democracy ever perishes in America, it will be the fault of Americans alone, or it will deserve to perish by its own corruption.

Secondly, it should be emphatically noted that if the situation of Catholicism in Germany is bad, the situation of Catholicism in Italy is excellent. So is it in Gen. Franco's Nationalist Spain and in Portugal, where so-called Fascism also prevails.

Nor is it by any means certain that the bad situation in Germany will last. German Catholics, in any case, do not wish to return to "democracy." Their efforts are being directed to establish their religious rights within the framework of the Nazi State. And since, as a whole, they constitute a courageous and steadfast community, and while behind them stands Catholic opinion throughout the world, it is probably only a question of time for the evil counsellors of Hitler to give way. There is even a reasonable hope that conciliation between Hitler and the Pope may come before this year is out. The Catholic hierarchy in Germany are working hard for it; and it is a well known fact that Mussolini is doing his best to bring about a satisfactory solution by mediation.

But if, on the other hand, war comes between the democratic and authoritarian States, the Church will certainly be shaken to her very foundations. Christians should face this fact uncompromisingly. Whatever feelings of just resentment they may entertain against the absurd racial doctrines of Nazism, they must remember that Nazism is not to be confounded with the Fascism of either Italy, Portugal or Spain, and that a successful war to destroy Nazism would not only do no good to the Church but would actually jeopardize her very existence, because it would mean the triumph of Bolshevism.

ONE OF THE greatest dangers to civilization today is the split in the ranks of Christianity. These leftist bishops of Durham and deans of Canterbury may only represent a minority of Protestant opinion in England, a minority which in its traditional hatred of Rome is ever ready to betray Christ a second time for the pleasure of crucifying Peter; but it is a powerful and vociferous minority.

In America, there exists a corresponding set of emotional pedlars of Utopia, if not of calculating Judases. These people are glad to make common cause with atheists, agnostics and other enemies of Christianity, who form the bulk of the leftist parties, if only thereby a blow can be dealt at Catholicism.

Americans who honor their Constitution, which was declared in its origin to be Christian, and which, despite the growing tendency toward unbelief, has never yet been repudiated, should learn to identify again the Cross with the Stars and Stripes, forget their sectarian disputes and put up a united Christian front against the would-be destroyers of the Faith of their Fathers. This is the fundamental worth of true conservatism; and the time has indeed come for true conservative principles to be vehemently reasserted.

It is time to make it plain that the jibe of the Leftists that conservatives must needs be Fascists is an unmitigated lie. Conservatives, however, can afford to take the best out of Fascism and leave the rest aside. The Holy Father, himself a conservative, has recommended the "Guild" or "Corporative" organization of society as the specific Catholic solution to the problem of the relation between Labor and Capital. He has condemned uncontrolled competitive capitalism and the practice of usury. He has repeated Leo XIII's passionate advocacy of the rights of labor. Now, Fascism has made these ends its own and to that extent it deserves our acknowledgment and praise. There is no reason why conservatism, without at the same time abandoning its ideals of democracy, should not do likewise.

The Church has shown the way over and over again in the course of her varied history that it is possible to be both a conservative and an innovator at one and the same time. Conservative opinion in America should make a point of proving this once more. Mr. Chamberlain is trying to do it for England. He is gaining ground every day and thereby a new hope is dawning in England. It is time for a new hope also to dawn in America.

Christian opinion and Christian leadership can provide it, if it wills. But in order to will it, the reality of plain facts must first be faced. These are the menace of war by a Bolshevist conspiracy on the pretense of again making the world "safe for democracy," and the truth that some very considerable good can be learned from Fascism, and again that the quarrel between Church and State in Germany is likely to end with the victory of the Church, but without any prospect of a return to "democracy."

On the basis of realities such as these, unity of all Christians becomes possible; and on the unity of Christian opinion in the world will follow surely the triumph of right reason.

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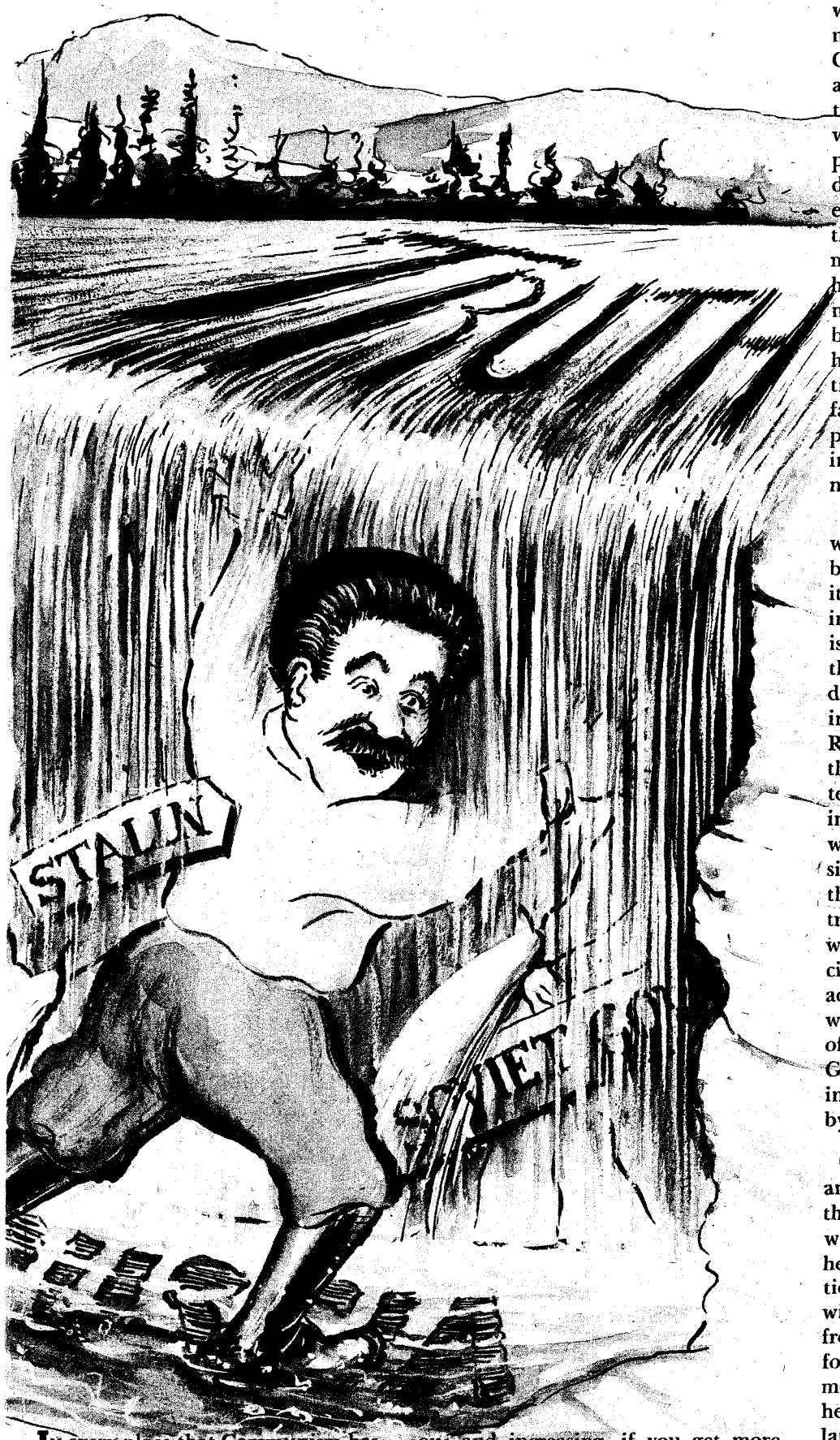
COMMUNISM has FAILED

Even in Russia the Intelligent Observer Can Detect the Trend Toward the Normal Human Tradition, While Other Nations Are In Violent Revolt Against It.

by Hilaire Belloc



IN every place that Communism has been tried, not only has it in part failed, but it is in process of further failing.

This distinction between the breakdown, and the continuance of breakdown, is important. The one is static, the other is dynamic. A mere example of breakdown here and there, even the repetition of it, is not sufficient to prove that the thing which has broken down is, in its nature, unworkable. The breakdowns may be due to particular circumstances which can be looked into and set right. After a certain number of breakdowns their frequency may lessen.

But if the breakdown of any system or theory becomes both continuous and increasing, if you get more and more examples of breakdown and less evidence of recovery from breakdown, then we may definitely say that the thing has been tested and is failing, though the failing may not yet have reached the last limit of failure. A man gets into a queer way financially long before he goes bankrupt. A man usually suffers from illness before he dies. So, when you follow the curve of development and see any experiment or theory working out worse and worse, you may say that the thing attempted, even before it completely fails is of the nature of failure.

It is like taking the wrong trail across the mountains by night. The further you go the more unfamiliar the path gets, and the more unfamiliar your surroundings become. After a certain time you are half persuaded that you have taken a wrong turning; you are fairly certain of it before the daybreak shows you that you have reached a place quite different from that for which you were heading.

The first evidence of the breakdown of Communism after its emergence from the theoretical stage and its inception as an active force in practice, was the vigorous reaction of sane and normal men against it. That was what happened in Hungary and that was what happened in Bavaria. It did not happen in Russia at once in the mass of the people because Russia was almost entirely, in its social life, a country of peasants who had always lived on their own farms or on land which they held more or less in a communal life with their neighbors. The Communist breakdown came to them as a piece of distant news: all that they knew in practice was that they would apparently have more land, or possession of land less burdened. They did not know that they were threatened with inhuman conditions. When they did find out what Communism meant, the risings began – and they have continued ever since. They have not been universal, still less have they been universally successful; but they have been successive and have continued. They have been provoked by famine, by arbitrary seizure of the peasants' produce, and by the whole inhuman theory imposed by Communism on the State.

In Spain the reaction came a few weeks after society had been stunned by the first outrages. When it came it was vigorous and had the main living force of the nation behind it. It is true that the victims of capitalism, the industrial proletariat who had directly suffered from such measure of industrial capitalism as had existed in Russia or in Spain, did not join in the reaction against the revolution attempted in the one case and achieved in the other. But taking society as a whole, Spain reacted. It is also most significant that that part of Spain, the organized proletariat of the industrial centers, of the mines of the northwest, of the greater industrialized cities – notably Barcelona – did not adopt Communism. Their leaning was towards anarchy for perhaps most of them, but for a very large section a Guild system, the ownership of machinery and instruments of production by corporations.

COMMUNISM, as Communism, failed, and has continued to fail even in that eastern part of Spanish territory which is still officially "Red." I have heard at first hand the inward conviction that Communism must fail, as witnessed to from within as well as from without. I am personally informed at first hand of a conversation most significant in this regard. The head of a very great State indeed related to me a colloquy held between him and the Communist statesman—if the word "statesman" can be used—who is perhaps the best known of the bunch. The head of the State treated his strange visitor courteously, and asked him, as one responsible observer to another, what he thought of the fortunes of the new thing, that new thing which we are all growing to detest more and more as its practice develops. The Communist leader said to him "At the beginning whatever we were in theory we were, in power and actual practice, zero. We rose rapidly in effective power. In one great country, Russia, we seized all the levers of authority; we seized them partially elsewhere. Now we have got about half way, but at a slackening pace." He added that it must be so with all revolutionary movements, that they would come to a maximum and then begin to find difficulties.

That was his confession. He did not, he could not, speak out what was presumably in his mind – his sense that the thing had failed.

This man had started out with a certain conviction: that the capitalist world being what it was, with an inflamed and angry proletariat ready to rise, Communism would sweep the board. A few years of experience had begun to teach him wisdom. He was beginning to say "fifty-fifty."

In a few years more he will put the chances lower than that. For in truth Communism has failed. Even where it has gathered votes, as in modern France, its effect is limited to the industrial areas and the votes do not express so much a positive desire for Communist revolution as a natural hatred of capitalist injustice.

No doubt to many of my readers the phrase "Communism has failed," will seem an exaggeration. Probably *in the near future* the phrase will seem more false than it does to those who are reading it here on this page today. Nevertheless that phrase is true. Though the Communist vote shall increase (and it probably will somewhat increase in the industrial areas of Europe *during the near future*); though the repression of Communism in other areas has to rely upon abnormal methods, yet it is true to say that Communism is on the down-grade. The tide is falling, and those who have depended upon the exceptional upheaval will find themselves high and dry. Not that remedy; some other more permanent human and normal remedy must be sought; for those who trust to the remedy of Communism will discover that not only the plain morals of mankind, the undying conscience of mankind, but the mere material circumstances, the world that surrounds them, are incompatible with Communism in action.

THERE is one other piece of evidence, not easily appreciated by those who live far off from Europe, nor even too easily appreciated by those who live in the west of Europe. Communism has had to be modified, wherever it has won an initial victory. It has had to be modified particularly in Russia, wherein it rose with such devastating fury, where it proclaimed itself to be, and was thought to be, by every observer, triumphant. The whole State, the arrangement of society, the tilling and management of the land, is slowly and gradually, but continuously, reverting towards normal human tradition.

The reaction is very far from complete, but all those who visit agricultural Russia return with the same story: the re-establishment of man in his normal function of a tiller of the soil, enjoying the fruits of his own labor, continuing the family and, by his tillage, supporting his immediate posterity, is already apparent. It is only a beginning. Russian society will have a long way to go before the vast inhuman evil of twenty years ago is replaced by something sane and livable. There is as yet no official recognition in Russia of the continuous family, no right of inheritance, no fully admitted and legal guaranteed possession by the small man of his freedom and of that property without which freedom is impossible. But the stream is going that way increasingly, and those rare outsiders who watch what is proceeding in the very home land of Communism bear witness to the direction of that stream.

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The CHRISTIAN SYSTEM of SOCIAL REFORM

by W. J. Randall, C.M.S.

The Salvation of the Individual and Through Him the Family and Social Life Has Been the Traditional and Historic Mission of the Church in Dealing with Humanity.

THE word "reform" needs a little explaining—like the word "Reformation." It can be used in a right sense and in a wrong sense. It may mean changing the qualities of a thing while leaving the essential thing unchanged —like reforming a man's health. The man remains essentially a man, and essentially the same man—even when we speak of him as a "new man." This is the right sense of the word "reform."

But the term can be (and has been) used in the sense of destroying the original thing and then making a new one—a process of smashing up before building up; as in fact happened at the "Reformation." This is the wrong sense.

Now it will be noticed by any careful student of history that the Christian Church in her dealing with humanity has always acted on this right sense of the term "reform." The Church has insisted on the essential goodness of humanity, although it was darkened and weakened by original sin.

Where does the Church commence in her process of reform?

The answer is aptly illustrated in the story of a certain little boy who was worrying his father with questions. His father was anxious to read his paper quietly by the fireside, and in desperation seized a page of one of the child's books, and tore it into fragments. It was a map of the world, torn from an atlas. "There you are, Tommy," he said; "put that together!" —thinking that the task would keep Tommy quiet for an hour. He was astonished some five minutes later when a piping voice exclaimed: "Look, daddy! — I've done it!" And there was the map of the world, put together correctly and fixed with stamp edging. "I'd no idea," gasped Tommy's father, "that you knew your geography so well as that!" "Oh, it was easy, daddy," replied Tommy. "You see, there's a picture of a man on the other side. And I knew if I got the man right the world would come right."

What profound philosophy! — truly wisdom from the mouth of a babe. Get the man right—and the world will come right.

There is the answer to the question of how the Church commences her reform. She does so by getting the man right.

In so far as the individual man is made right, then so far is the world made right. If we suppose a world in which all men acted rightly, it would be a very good world indeed.

In so far as individual men and women do right, so far does the world improve.

This, then, is the basis of Christian reform—the reforming of the individual character. And through that the reforming of the family and social life. For each soul (says the Church) though individually distinct and to be treated as such, is at the same time one unit of a corporate body or society of men and women.

Humanity has a solidarity through which every one re-acts on others. In general, a man cannot act without having some effect (though it may be remote) on some one else.

The Christian system of reform, then, comes to this—

The individual is regarded as one who has an individual soul to save, an individual life to lead, but also, and simultaneously, as one who has to act in co-operation with his fellows.

From this truth follows the truth that men must organize into a social life. There must be a complicated order and distinction of duties and offices; there must be a system of government; there must be laws or regulations—or there will be chaos or confusion. Hence the Christian system seeks to perfect the working of each department in social life—from the family unit which forms the basis of human society, to the supreme governorship of the civil state, which exists for the purpose of the common good. By the "common good" is meant that condition of things which renders all men free to perform their duties as "free and lawful men."

HOW has the Christian Church applied this theory in practice?

She has done so by directing attention and activity to the three great departments which make up human society—the body of men and women living in community. These are the Home, the Ruler or Government, and the Subjects. Each of these sub-divide into their own units: the home into father, mother, children; the government into the supreme civil head and the executive officers; the subjects into various classes determined by the work which they perform.

It is characteristic of Christianity that it insists upon this truth—that each and all of these classes and the individuals in them are equally and absolutely bound by the Divine Law—and hence by the laws of natural justice. They are morally bound also by the just laws of the State which concern the common good. Even the supreme civil head—whether hereditary monarch or elected president—cannot without blame violate a just law if such violation will injure the common good; because the common good itself is commanded by the Divine Law.

The axiom that "the king can do no wrong" has simply the restricted legal meaning that the supreme civil head can suspend the application of a particular law and therefore cannot be "prosecuted" for personal default. But in a "constitutional" monarchy (where the monarch's powers are limited by the expressed will of the entire people) the ruler, be he king or president, is restricted by the legal system which has been adopted by the people as a whole.

In the course of these articles these various departments — Home, State, and People—will in turn be considered. At the moment it remains for us to indicate the general application of the Christian principles by the Church to man's social life.

That application may be summarized as follows:—

From the first the Church has actively promoted all those works which strengthen the home, the state and the individual; those works which equip a man for founding a home and for becoming a good citizen. Hence the Church's laws for the safeguarding of marriage, the contract which safeguards the home. Hence the Church's support of institutions for education —universities and schools on the widest basis; for they all contribute to enabling the individual to be useful in society, and therefore a better citizen. Hence her fostering of the Crafts Guilds, which, as we have seen, flourished under her inspiration and direction. Hence her vast arrangement of charitable organizations — hospitals, benevolent societies, religious congregations devoted to the unfortunate. All these things are really applications of the principle—equip men and women for performing their duty in life.

True it is that numbers of good people outside the Church have also organized good works of all kinds. But the point to remember is this—the Church was their inspiration and leader, even though those good people may not have dreamt of such a thing! The Christian Church was the pioneer —she did all these works (in addition to her primary spiritual work) when other people failed; she continued to do these works while kingdoms rose and fell through centuries; and she is continuing these works at present throughout the world. And that despite a unique and unremitting opposition to her teaching and her claim.

Take (for one instance) her interest in prisons—those institutions which should be reformative as well as penal. From earliest Christian times the Church has shown her concern with those imprisoned; first with those heroic prisoners for the Faith, who were saints instead of sinners; later with those prisoners who were really sinners—for the Church has a special mission to reclaim sinners. From the 4th to the 18th century we find her making rules for the visiting of prisons; we find her approving special religious orders for the redemption of captives; and more than one of her saints has shown heroic self-sacrifice for that most abject class of prisoner, the galley slave. And the laws which abolished that abominable business of slave trading, though in various cases they were urged and passed by good people outside the Catholic Church, were the expression of that belief which owes its origin to the Church—the doctrine of the essential equality and dignity of man. Even though many good men may not have realized it, they owed that teaching, and its consequent attitude, to the Christian and Catholic Church.

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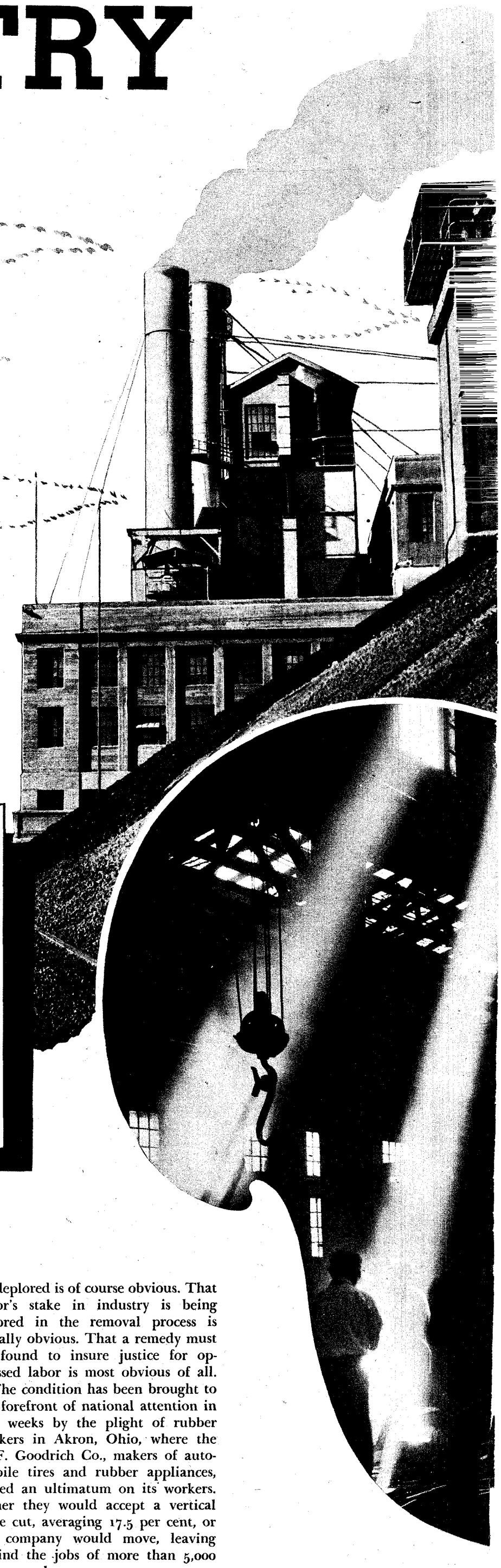
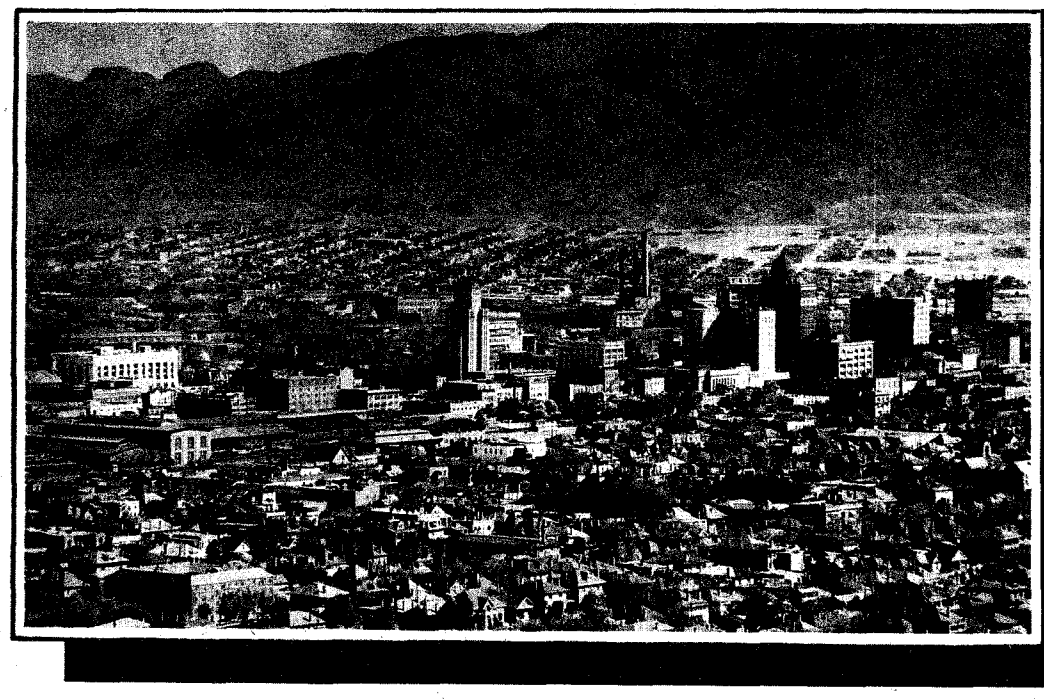
INDUSTRY



When Industry Pulls Stakes and Moves to a New Location in Search of Cheap Labor, Tax Immunity and Municipal Favors, the Workers Stay Behind. The Trend South, Having Caught Textiles, Steel and Machines, Now Threatens the Rubber Industry.

by Joseph P. Wright



AMERICA'S muscular industrial giant, contorted with the stomach pains of unionism, high wages, taxes and strikes, is stretching his arms and legs in an effort to find relief.

One arm goes south; another goes to the west. One leg is thrust into the northeast. The other is pushed toward the southern seaboard—and all for a purpose. Manufacturers, protesting against allegedly diminishing profits, rising costs of labor, and shrinking markets, are splitting up their concentrated industrial islands, and are forming industrial empires.

The movement is known as "decentralization," and while it is justifiable from one standpoint, it is entirely unjustifiable from another. Automobile makers led the way in establishing assembly plants close to markets, and production plants close to supplies of labor and raw materials. Other followed the lead and in so doing found that certain sections of the country, with lowered standards of living, afforded a cheap labor supply. To capitalize on this supply of labor, production plants were moved to the south, to semi-rural communities, or to regions where "technological unemployment" had cast adrift hundreds of workers who could be attracted by any wage, however low.

That this "decentralization" is to be deplored is of course obvious. That labor's stake in industry is being ignored in the removal process is equally obvious. That a remedy must be found to insure justice for oppressed labor is most obvious of all.

The condition has been brought to the forefront of national attention in late weeks by the plight of rubber workers in Akron, Ohio, where the B. F. Goodrich Co., makers of automobile tires and rubber appliances, served an ultimatum on its workers. Either they would accept a vertical wage cut, averaging 17.5 per cent, or the company would move, leaving behind the jobs of more than 5,000 Akron workers.

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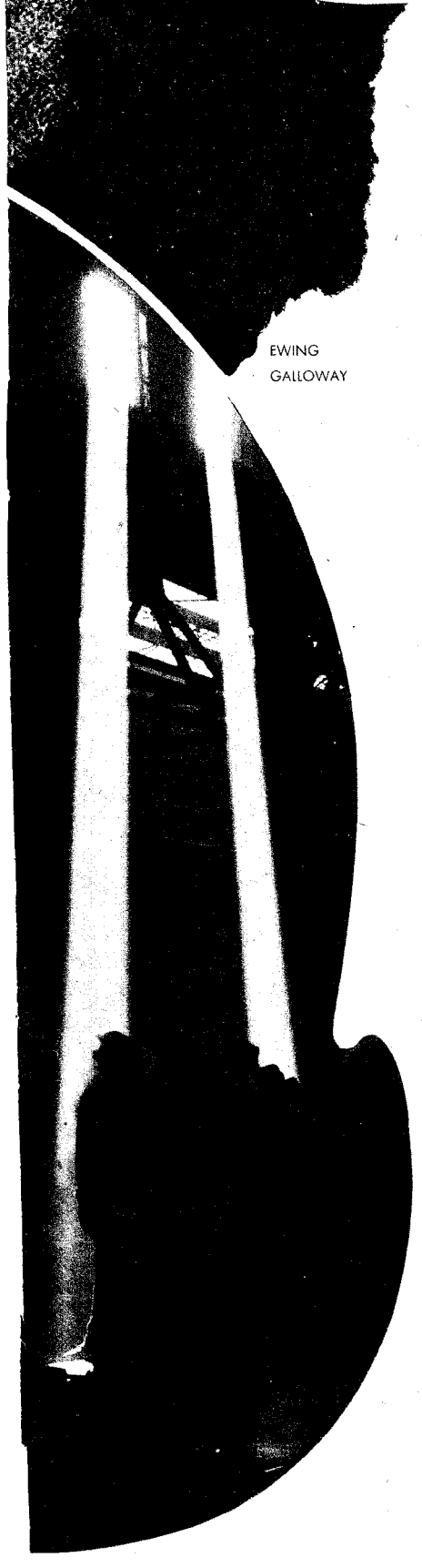
"Goes South"

WIDE WORLD



EWING GALLOWAY

Baffled, frightened and confused by turns, the Goodrich workers, under leadership of the officers of the United Rubber Workers (C.I.O.) Union, first agreed to conduct a vote on the wage proposal. Then, on advice from higher up, they called off the election and turned the dispute over to the National Labor Relations Board, pleading that the company's ultimatum amounted to "coercion and intimidation" of those who were to vote.

THE Goodrich incident is not isolated. It is but a link in the chain of decentralization that began after the World War and has lengthened considerably in late depression years. The manufacturers, their sense of ethics disjointed by tobogganed markets, have come to believe that in case of necessity any industrialist with the use of reason may swap the welfare of thousands of workers for tax immunity and a supply of cheap labor.

New England textile mills have gone south, leaving behind bleak, ghost towns and dispossessed workers. The migration was impelled somewhat, to be sure, by the proximity of raw cotton and lessened transportation costs. But it was inspired in no small degree by promises of tax immunity for a number of years; municipal loans, and the knowledge that "crackers," sharecroppers and tenant farmers of Southern states had grown accustomed to a living standard of 15 or 20 cents a day.

In late months the Nebel Company, of Halboro, Pa., makers of silk hosiery, has announced its removal to Verona, Virginia, leaving behind 400 workers. At Winston-Salem, N. C., workers are being sought for hosiery, silk yarn and cloth mills because of the expansion of the textile industry in that locality. Every worker added means a jobless worker in the north, thrown out of employment because the standard of living in that locality was too "high."

Two Pennsylvania hosiery manufacturers recently made a tour of the Southern states, bargaining with numerous communities to seek the "best deal" on tax immunity, cheap power and cheaper labor. They apparently liked the proposition extended by Columbia, S. C., and informed the chairman of that state's industrial commission that, combined, the transferred mills would give work to 1,200 Southern laborers.

Hillsville, Va., Albermarle, N. C., Dayton, Tenn., Douglas, Ga., and Burlington, N. C. are other Southern communities preparing to act as hosts to immigrant northern industries, laying before them the usual feast of low wages, free water supply and freedom from taxes.

"Big Steel" has been an active participant in the trend South. After having capitalized the North's productivity, gutted its resources and left its workers broken and bent, the manufacturers have heeded the call of the lush Southern states, and with considerable success, from the profit standpoint. While Pittsburgh steel operations are down 30 per cent, smoke stacks are belching with near-normal activity in Alabama steel towns.

THE WORKERS never move South with the company when it migrates. Such a condition would rob the immigrant industrialist of his best selling point to the chamber of commerce in the city of prospective location, the promise of jobs for city residents, in numbers from 100 or less to 5,000 or more. It is upon these jobs that the manufacturer "trades." In return for his promise of wide employment, he obtains cash bounties in some instances, tax immunity, assurance against strikes, and many other demands bargained for in conference.

And all of these advantages are gained at the expense of the worker left behind; at the cost of labor hopelessness, broken homes and hungry children.

The situation is epitomized in the rubber industry, concentrated as it formerly was in Akron. The "Big Four" of rubber—Goodrich, General, Goodyear and Firestone — had their plants in this city of a quarter-million population. Of the quarter-million, 70,000—more than half the industry's total—at one time were employed in rubber production and processing.

Now, with only 52,000 workers engaged in the industry at large, Akron's proportionate share has diminished alarmingly. Akron, once the nation's rubber capital producing two-thirds of the nation's rubber products, now produces less than one-third. The 40,000 jobs in rubber which the city enjoyed in 1936, now have slumped to 25,000. Goodrich at the present time produces only two-thirds of its automobile tire output in Akron. Goodrich's major competitors now produce less than one-third of their tire output in Akron. And this decentralization is continuing.

In 1937, Firestone set up a plant at Memphis, Tenn., and another at Noblesville, Ind. Goodyear established a plant at Jackson, Mich., and another at Windsor, Vt. The latter plant took over the company's entire rubber sole and heel business. Goodrich broadened its plant at Oaks, Pa., and moved a large share of its tire production to that Mennonite community, where the religious beliefs of the young farm boys and girls who work in the plant prevent their joining a trade union. A sizable portion of the company's mechanical rubber manufacturing was moved to Cadillac, Mich., last year.

Under promise of tax immunity, Goodyear established a plant at Gadsden, Ala., with a production of 5,000 tires a day. When union organization threatened, the city played "cousin" to the company by furnishing a force of 250 special policemen who beat union organizers and drove them out of town. Goodyear also took over the Kelly-Springfield plant at Cumberland, Md.

WHAT is the cause of this industrial break-up? Executives of the larger companies speak darkly of competitive wage scales, technological improvements, and diminished efficiency. Refraining from outright condemnation of the union, they do condemn stoppage of production through "quickie" sitdowns, and "slow down" strikes. What they do not mention is their determination to profit however they can on the exploited labor of the southland, at any sacrifice of worker welfare, job security or capitalist responsibility.

How many of their objections hold water? Some few. It can be assumed that technological improvements have robbed many workers of jobs, but in a majority of instances it cannot be demonstrated, for technological unemployment cannot be measured. The competitive wage scale objection is the truest profession of the manufacturers. They are forced into competition with other manufacturers wholly as unprincipled as themselves. Under such a trend capital's integrity disintegrates.

Thus decentralization in the rubber industry continues. March 9, of this

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year, T. G. Graham, vice president in charge of Goodrich operations, notified L. L. Callahan, president of the Goodrich local of the United Rubber Workers of America, that no new wage negotiations would be considered unless the union accepted a vertical wage cut. The penalty for refusal of the union to accept the cut, was the threatened removal of another slice of Goodrich production to the south. The company said, 5,000 jobs would be lost to Akron under the threatened transfer.

Akron rubber wages have been relatively high. They are, of course, considerably higher than those of the south and those in communities where branch plants have been established. Officials of the union feared if the Goodrich Akron reduction were granted, immediate reductions would follow in other centers. Decentralization already has robbed Akron of some 15,000 jobs. The community fears further decentralization, and rightly. For, under either Goodrich removal, or pay cuts, Akron loses.

The virtue or vice of the C.I.O. does not enter this question. If the manufacturers protest that the John L. Lewis system of unionization is ruining their business, the rank-and-file members of that union may well reply that by their oppression the manufacturers drove them into the C.I.O.'s red ranks. Up until two years ago, the "Big Four" contributed vast sums yearly to an "Employers' Association," a prime function of which was to support an efficient industrial espionage system. Had this money been diverted to profit-sharing and bonus systems for the workers, C.I.O. unionism might have been averted. Now the manufacturers propose to drive Akron's laborers further into Communism and leftist movements by taking their jobs from them, or by forcing them virtually at gun point, to accept wage cuts.

WOULD the New Deal's wages-and-hours bill solve the problem of decentralization by setting wage standards for the nation at large? It might, temporarily, but no permanent solution would be effected. Just as southern wages are raised to a "standard" level, higher wages of the north will drop to the "standard" level. Thus the north would be forced to pay the south's bounties.

Also, there is great possibility the administrative office established by the act would be prompted by political caprice in executing its functions. This possibility was forseen by William Green, A. F. of L. president, who demanded that the law be administered, not by an executive board, but by the Department of Justice.

To date, wage-hour legislation has been a political football. After the Senate passed a wage-hour bill last year, the House promptly sidetracked it, principally through the opposition of representatives from southern states. They knew of the new "prosperity" that has come to the south with its low wages and low standard of living. They were unwilling to sacrifice this gain on the industrial north, for reasons humanitarian or otherwise.

Wage-hour legislation has been another boxing ring for Lewis and Green. Since the historic quarrel that cleft the ranks of labor, whatever the C.I.O. approves, the A. F. of L. must denounce, and vice-versa. That seems to be the guiding principle of rival union politics. Thus, the double-barreled pot-shots at every form of wage-hour legislation by both labor camps.

But, enacted into law with perfect agreement from every quarter, the wage-hour bill still would not solve the problem. It would only forestall the tragic aftermath for another act.

The annual wage is the perfect answer, and the only answer to the problem of industrial decentralization. The annual wage, which has been tried with success in diversified industries, would set its yearly income provisions according to the living standard of the locality. If the industry were located in the south, an income sufficient to live comfortably in that area would be provided. In the north the annual income schedule would be adjusted to the price level of the north. The low wage incentive would be struck from the list of southern industrial advantages. Likewise, the manufacturer's protestation of increasing costs in the north would be ineffective, for costs would be constant. And as for union trouble, sit-down strikes, stoppages of production, they would be relics of the past; remnants of an age as dead as that of the industrial revolution.

Is the Nunn-Bush Co., shoe manufacturers of Milwaukee, Wis., tempted to move south and avoid union trouble, wage dissatisfaction or threat of strikes? Have conditions in the Hormel Packing Plant, at Austin, Minn. inspired the company's officers to consider splitting up their industry or moving to a new location? Ask the officers of these industries; look to their public statements. Both employ the annual wage system. Both have had freedom from strikes, freedom from labor strife and higher hourly wage agitation. They will "stay put."

An Akron delegation already has made a political issue of the decentralization movement, asking for a congressional investigation into industrial migration. But there is no need for a Congressional investigation to determine the causes of a movement, when causes are so apparent. The remedy, as suggested, also is apparent. But it should be applied by the manufacturers themselves, and not emerge from the nation's legislative mill. Unfortunately, any measure bordering on labor in this present day must run the double gauntlet of a political party congress, and the factional strife of selfish labor leaders. It is too much to hope for just laws under such conditions.

Let manufacturers once use their employers' associations for humanitarian purposes instead of spy rings, and let them give serious thought to the extension of the annual wage system. The end of industrial decentralization will follow its adoption. Southern industry will remain in the south; northern industry will remain in the north. And the deserted villages of the New England and Midwestern landscapes will bloom with industrial activity once again.

* * *

Champion

MISSIONARY OF THE POOR

by A. Simon, O.M.I.

SYNOPSIS

After a boyhood spent as an exile in Italy, young Eugene de Mazenod, at 21, returned to his native France. Son of Charles Antoine de Mazenod, exiled aristocrat, the youth's charm and accomplishments made him an idol of the gay society of Aix in the early 1800's. Although his evenings were passed in the salons of the rich, his days were devoted to the poor—visiting the sick in hovels and hospitals, comforting wretches in prison and on the way to the gallows, and teaching the rudiments of education to chimney sweeps and French street gamins. Offered an eminent government appointment in Paris, young de Mazenod refused the honor and, instead, entered St. Sulpice to study for the priesthood to which he was ordained at Amiens on December 21, 1811.

CHAPTER THREE

AFTER his ordination to the priesthood, his birth, friendships and merits opened to Eugene de Mazenod the path of early preferment. But it was not for the honors of the Sanctuary that he had quitted those of the world. During the years of his seminary life, Eugene had constantly before his mind the motive which had induced him to enter the ecclesiastical state—that of spending himself in labors for the souls of the poor and the spiritually destitute.

The young priest found a fertile field at Aix. So many of the workers, artisans, servants, the common people, the beggars—the poor generally—did not go to church at all. Those who now and then entered a church benefitted but little by the preaching they heard there. For most of these people spoke Provencal, and of French understood only a few words. The preachers, not infrequently, made no attempt to come down to the common people's level either in language or theme. An incident which had taken place a few years prior to his ordination had specially influenced de Mazenod in his resolve to preach to the poor.

A certain priest with a great reputation as an orator had come to Aix to preach the Lenten sermons. He chose subjects such as the "Deluge," the "Creation of the World," that gave him opportunity to display his knowledge as well as to flatter his listeners without disturbing their consciences. In style, too, he was affected and bombastic, for he imitated Buffon, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Delille, and other romantic writers in vogue at that time. He was much admired, highly praised. But that was all. The rich said: "That's the preacher for us!"

Some days after this sterile Lent, Eugene de Mazenod, still a layman, found himself in the stage-coach with the preacher, on the way to Toulon. De Mazenod had noticed the peasants along the route and the villagers who gathered about the coach.

"Those poor people!" said de Mazenod to the priest. "In what dire need are they to hear the word of God. How much good you could do them, you who are so highly gifted. Why don't you preach to them?"

"I preach to them!" replied the orator with haughty disdain. "What do you take me for? Shall I dedicate my learning to them? Some ignorant country pastor is good enough for them."

Hurt to the quick de Mazenod vowed in his heart, *"I shall become the apostle of the poor!"*

SO, THEN, one day in 1813 a public notice was found in all the churches of Aix. It announced that each Sunday during Lent, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the Abbe de Mazenod would in the Church of the Madeleine, preach popular sermons—in Provencal, not French—for workers, servants, the unlettered, the poor and even the beggars.

The gossip that announcement evoked in the salons of the aristocrats! "He is disgracing himself and us," they said. "He is losing cast and debasing himself. Moreover no one will come to listen to him, neither the rich nor the poor. The idea of a gentleman preaching to old women and men in rags, and that in their vulgar tongue. It will be a complete failure anyway and we feel sorry for him and for his family" . . . Even some of the clergy believed the venture rash and inopportune.

Came the first Sunday of Lent. De Mazenod ascended the pulpit and found the vast nave of the church filled with listeners anxious to hear him, at least once. Was it curiosity that drew them, or his reputation for knowledge, his eloquence, his holiness? They were there to hear him: the poor who seldom crossed the threshold of the church; the rich, too, who rarely came at 6 in the morning. Both rich and poor were surprised to be found at church together, especially at that hour.

In a voice that was clear and resonant and sympathetic; now suave, nor vehement, the young priest revealed to the poor and the humble their greatness and dignity in the eyes of God.

"Workers, servants, peasants, ye tillers of the soil, all you who toil and slave the livelong day, what are you in the eyes of the world?

"In the eyes of the world you are a class of men fated to pass your lives in wearying toil, despised, sometimes treated with injustice.

"And you, who are obliged to hold out your hands and beg the pittance to maintain a wretched existence—what are you in the eyes of the world? The outcasts of society.

"But, come here, and learn what you are in the eyes of the Creator of men.

"Ye poor of Jesus Christ, ye afflicted, wretched, suffering, infirm, covered with ulcers, overwhelmed by misery, — my brothers, my dear brothers, my *respected* brothers, listen to me:

"You are the children of God, *the brothers of Jesus Christ,* co-heirs with Him of an everlasting kingdom, the cherished portion of His heritage. Heaven is yours — I say it is *yours.* Jesus Himself has said it!"

Thereafter the church could not hold all that came to listen. The poor especially were enthralled and said, "That's the preacher for us!"

THE YEAR made memorable by the Lenten sermons was also signalized by the founding at Aix of the Association of Catholic Youth. The members were men preparing for the professions and Abbe de Mazenod trained

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# of Forgotten Men

them for Catholic Action by prayer and study, by Mass, Confession and Holy Communion. That was in 1813.

Those were the years of terrible wars. Large numbers of Austrian prisoners of war arrived at Aix. He asked to be permitted to work among them, and marvelous were the fruits of his apostolate. Hardened hearts were softened to repentance and many a poor man died craving for mercy who otherwise had died in despair.

Shortly after the arrival of the Austrian prisoners, a terrible epidemic of typhoid broke out among them and the Abbe de Mazenod was stricken with so many others. He lay between life and death while the poor of Aix flocked to the churches to implore God to spare their champion. That prayer was heard in heaven and Abbe de Mazenod recovered. God had work for him to do. Without delay the Abbe set about to do it.

At Aix, Marseille, in Provence generally, and throughout France at large, there was the same cry. "Give us good priests, give us missionaries." In many parishes half the population did not go to church. Men and women of twenty years of age had not made their first Holy Communion.

It was the conviction of the bishops, priests and Pope that one thing would be more effective than all else to bring souls back to God: "The preaching of missions." And so Father de Mazenod looked about him for companions to do that work.

At first he had no intention of founding a new order. As time went on, however, he saw the advantages of a society bound by vows, living a life in common. Prayer, fasting, penance, added to reflection and seeking of advice ripened into a resolution to begin in the name of God.

JANUARY 25, is the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, model of all missionaries, and this day was chosen on which to begin community life. And so, in 1816, Eugene de Mazenod and Father Tempier, his first companion, left their respective homes and took possession of what had once been a monastery of Carmelite nuns. During the Revolution the sisters had been forced to leave their monastery. Father de Mazenod had sufficiently restored the building to permit offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in the choir which had once been sanctified by the chant and the worship of those virgins of Carmel.

Even before the vow was taken, monastic poverty was rigorously practiced by Fathers De Mazenod and Tempier in their monastery at Aix. The furniture was limited to the strictly necessary. A board placed over two barrels served as a table. There was only one lamp in the monastery and at night it was placed in the door between the two cells, serving both priests at the same time. The chimney smoked as only defected chimneys can. What the diet was, can be well imagined.

Madame de Mazenod was heartbroken. Close by was the ancestral mansion. It was wealthy. There were servants to cook the food—would not Eugene and Father Temuier come to the home at least for their meals? They would not. To a mother's entreaties the son replied: "My abode is small, uncomfortable and poor. So much the better. It can never sufficiently resemble the stable of Bethlehem to please me!"

How many Oblates, in torrid climes and in regions of eternal snows, have since repeated that word of their founder!

(To be continued)

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SELFISHNESS, RUTHLESSNESS *and* CUPIDITY

By Robert H. Hemphill

PREVIOUSLY I have called attention to the almost universal illusion about the quantity of money available for expansion of business.

The leading newspapers, statesmen and speakers generally, and a large number of hard-headed and prominent business leaders almost continuously speak of large amounts of "idle money" which would, under more favorable circumstances, be immediately invested in putting men to work in expansion of present producing facilities.

This is one of the most tragic illusions which can cloud our thinking and efforts toward recovery.

THERE ARE NO SUCH IDLE FUNDS IN EXISTENCE IN THESE UNITED STATES!

There are no individuals, firms or corporations who have immense idle funds or who have more than a moderate and normal surplus necessary to manage their businesses prudently. These funds could not be and would not be invested in expansion or anything other than operating expenses and they are employed in that activity to substantially the last dollar.

What these newspapers and speakers may not know is that the commercial banks of the nation, after ten years of continuous deflation which has very nearly wrecked the country, have now a surplus of reserve against which they could create many billions of imaginary money by the pen-and-ink process of crediting the proceeds of the notes of borrowers on their books and pretending that these credits are real money.

If there is to be any expansion of business or production in the near future, the manufacturers *must borrow this credit from the banks and pay interest on it*, or they must sell securities to the public and the persons who buy the securities must borrow the credit from the banks and pay interest on it.

Most of the newspaper headlines about the "Capital Strike" and the great sums of "Idle Funds" are inspired by the Publicity Bureau of the American Bankers Association, who furnish the newspapers thousands of articles and editorials every year, and these articles and editorials are read and believed by the general public and by political and business leaders and even the President and his Cabinet and advisors fall for this hooey.

The result is that important legislation and tremendously serious economic plans are laid to entice to activity the non-existent owners of these mythical funds.

In the meantime, the United States sinks deeper into a depression, which might well be termed a tragic morass of ignorance.

THE commercial bankers, despite their huge excess reserves and consequent potential capacity to lend this imaginary money, are in a peculiar state of mind. In 1929, they suddenly found their institutions insolvent beyond hope, or so it seemed at that time, but a large number managed to conceal their insolvency from the public and to get by until 1933, when the whole system went blooie and it was preserved by practically putting the resources and credit of the Federal Government behind them.

Then, in 1934, began the Government's effort to replace the imaginary money the banks had taken out of circulation in their frantic campaign which foreclosed and sold out almost every borrower who had tangible and saleable assets, and gradually, as the Government put into circulation credit backed by Government bonds, they have grabbed this credit out of circulation in the collection of their frozen loans not previously foreclosed, and this is where they get the "excess reserve."

This collection and hoarding of credit as "potential credit" leaves the country without a sufficient amount of an usable medium of exchange and, as a consequence, in such places as Cleveland, thousands of people are facing actual starvation. I don't know how long an ignorant and long-suffering people is going to submit to this monopoly of the life-blood of commerce and industry by a few men, but it seems to me that something is going to give pretty soon.

From the experience of the bankers of the last few years, they are never going to lend this imaginary money to commerce and industry again. They have discovered that some of the ancient principles they have been taught to believe in are illusions. They really know little or nothing of monetary science, but they have found out that business expansion follows the expansion of their loans and that they create depression when they attempt to collect these loans.

They are not yet willing to remain passive and permit the Government to issue real money for they have been taught that this would be fatal to their racket; *they could not collect interest on it.* They will not create a usable medium of exchange by expanding their loans to commerce and industry and they will not permit the Government to issue currency, and here we are with traffic stopped in all four directions.

THE present feeble plans of the Government to arrest and turn the tide of deflation into recovery is in my opinion the most unpolitical project this Administration has so far attempted. As a practical and actual recovery attempt, it will be a flat failure. There is a grave question in my mind and in the minds of other competent students whether it will really arrest the downward spiral of this depression.

I doubt if the Government will actually succeed in putting into circulation more than the interim taxes it collects.

If the Government takes purchasing power out of circulation by collection of taxes and puts the same purchasing power back into circulation in a spending program, it should be obvious to anyone, whether an economist or not, that the situation remains unchanged, except that there is a most certain loss in the slower rate of Government spending—in the huge sums of purchasing power which will be idle between its collection as taxes and its spending back into circulation.

Almost everyone in the United States above grammer school age—with the exception of the President, his Cabinet and corps of advisors and a majority of the House and Senate—can surely grasp this elementary proposition. For some obscure reason, it seems to be beyond the political mind.

There is another important feature which dooms the President's program. The big city banks have their potential credit largely occupied with Government bonds. In their unintelligent opinion they have too many Government bonds. They are anxious to unload and they do not dare for fear of breaking the market, which would in turn wreck them.

If the Government issues more bonds, they are compelled to accept these bonds for credit. There is no money involved. The Government spends this credit and it is deposited in the smaller banks of the country. Normally, it would serve as reserve upon which the smaller banks would expand their loans to commerce and industry and thereby create new deposits — new circulating purchasing power.

This is not what now happens. The country banks, following the advice and example of these same big city banks, refuse all loans. They buy Government bonds from the big city banks and transfer this new credit reserve deposited with them to the big city banks in payment for the same Government bonds which created the credit. This merry-go-round of bookkeeping converts the credit created by the big city banks into the equivalent of real money, which goes to swell the vast inactive and hoarded fund of "excess reserves" of the big city banks.

The next step will be for the country bankers to sell their bonds to depositors, which will take out of circulation an amount of deposit credit equal to that created by the first transaction in the cycle, and we are back in exactly our first position so far as the purchasing power of the country is concerned, but we have all the newly issued bonds outstanding and the big city banks have replenished their excess reserves in the equivalent of lawful money.

This is a brand new wrinkle which has come into operation in very recent months. It can defeat any plan of the Administration to promote recovery. It is one of the final chapters in more than two thousand years of cunning by which bankers, beginning with the money changers in the temples of ancient times, have successfully defeated every government which has attempted to improve social conditions without letting the bankers do the financing on their own terms.

If we can survive for a little while longer, I think the problem will solve itself. It will leave the Government no choice but to issue real money, as they should have begun doing with the dawn of civilization and deprive the banking racket of its power to issue imaginary money—bank credit—through which amazing device they and their immediate circle of predatory parasites have amassed most of the valuable and profitable properties of the civilized world without having contributed anything to society except selfishness, ruthlessness and cupidity.

The Myth of 'Idle Money' Is Merely a Surplus of Reserve Credit Which Banks Are Anxious to Lend —at Interest—With Business Unable to Borrow. Meanwhile, the Government Spending Only What It Collects in Taxes, Creates No Purchasing Power.

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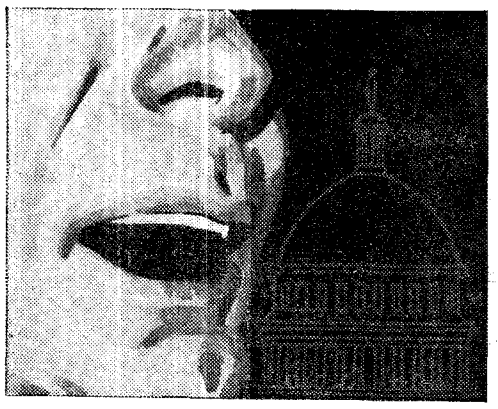

"Will the Gentleman Yield?"

Regimentation Is Hindrance To Government

By HON. ROBERT F. RICH
Representative from Pennsylvania

LET me quote from the President. On January 3, 1936, in his annual message to Congress, he said:

"We are justified in our present confidence. Restoration of national income, which shows continuing gains for the third successive year, supports the normal and logical policies under which agriculture and industry are returning to full activity. Under these policies we approach a balance of the National Budget."

Oh, how far from a balanced budget we are. We started out on a regimentation of agriculture. You are going to tell the farmer what he can plant, where he can plant, how much he can harvest, when he can harvest, and how much he will get. The farmers of this country are sick and tired of being told everything they can do. At the same time permitting imports of agricultural products, grown with cheap foreign labor. Is that the way to help our farmers? No, never.

You have also tried to regiment labor. Do you help labor by importing the things our labor should produce in this country? You have set up the National Labor Relations Board, under the Wagner Act, and you are not going to be successful in the operation of business in this country until you give labor and capital equal rights and equal responsibility.

One thing that you ought to do before this Congress adjourns is to modify the Wagner Act. Capital and labor should be equal in every department of sound business, with the management. If you are going to regiment with political legislation everything that the people of this country must and can do, then you will interfere so much with the form of government that we have had, that the eventual day of reckoning will come and with your enormous expenditures of funds for relief and not getting the people back on the pay rolls of industry, we will find ourselves in a position where you will have to repudiate your debts or start inflation, and *if you do either one of those things, I say here, with all of the seriousness I possess, that you will not be able to maintain the form of government under which we have operated for* 150 *years,* and made this the greatest country on the face of the earth in the shortest time.

Desterilization Gave Credit To Banks

By HON. H. JERRY VOORHIS
Representative from California

I SHOULD like to say a word on the desterilization of gold. What they actually did was assign $1,400,000,000 of gold credit to the 12 Federal Reserve banks, in return for which, what did the Government get? The Government got deposits in the 12 Federal Reserve banks, which they can spend. Is not that wonderful?

We have $1,400,000,000 which we can spend. We have deposits, and we can write checks for that amount. The Federal Reserve banks have the gold credit. If we employed that $1,400,000,000 as a Government, a sovereign people, has a right to do, and use it as a credit base for an expansion of Government credit, look what we would have.

If we expanded only in the conservative ratio that the Federal Reserve banks themselves are empowered to do, 2½ to 1, with a 4 per cent gold base, we could have our Treasury buy all the bonds of the Housing Authority, the P.W.A., and a whole lot more, up to $3,500,000,000 worth, and the interest, which, under present circumstances, has to be paid on those bonds, would be income to the Treasury of the United States.

Our Own Armament Race Sets World Example

By HON. BENNETT CHAMP CLARK
Senator from Missouri

DESPITE our continuing protestations of a desire for peace, the fact is that during the last 5 years we have been setting the world an example of extravagant expenditures for armament. Our appropriations for naval armament have increased from year to year by leaps and bounds. We made an increase of $150,000,000 between 1933 and 1934.

Mr. President, in 1933 we actually took $243,000,000 out of the fund provided by Congress for relief and reemployment before the fund was ever even turned over to the administrator of the re-employment fund and diverted it to allocations for construction of naval craft; and two years later not one man had been put to work by reason of this allocation, because the Shipbuilding Trust had not gotten around to the drawing of the plans and the Navy Department did not know how to draw them. In 1935 we added some $200,000,000 more, and in 1936 another $50,000,000. Our annual appropriation bill for the Navy for this year was the largest in our history, being nominally $550,000,000, but actually as much more as the inevitable increase in naval costs will demand.

And now, on top of all this, in this time of profound depression, with millions upon millions of our citizens idle and upon relief, with millions of our people "underclothed, undernourished, and improperly housed," with our national credit endangered and our Budget hopelessly out of balance, we propose to throw away another billion and a quarter dollars, which may well turn out to be two billion and a half dollars, without hope of recompense or beneficial return.

How much human misery might be alleviated by the billions we propose to squander on this munition makers' Roman holiday. What a contribution these huge sums could make toward the restoration of our national credit and the balancing of our national budgets; what constructive investments could be made with these financial implements in preserving and adding to our permanent national wealth by preventing the devastations annually caused by disastrous and preventable floods; how much soil erosion and depletion could be forestalled; how much could our soil be enriched by the money we are so lightly tossing away as though it were a mere bagatelle.

Government Spending Is No Help To Individuals

By HON. JOHN E. RANKIN
Representative from Mississippi

NO NATION has ever recovered from a depression by borrowing and spending, and I do not believe it ever will. In fact, borrowing and spending has a deflationary effect, driving commodity prices down, and therefore destroying the markets for manufactured articles.

Our only hope to recover from this depression and to prevent its recurrence is through a limited, controlled expansion of the currency in such a way that it cannot be contracted by selfish interests.

We can never hope to pay the public debt, even as it now stands, on the present price levels. We could not do it in 500 years. In fact, we are unable to raise enough revenue to balance the Budget, much less to pay any of the principal, and unless we bring about a sane, limited, controlled expansion of the currency by having the Government itself issue United States notes against our vast gold reserve I fear we never will balance the Budget.

The longer we postpone this operation the greater becomes the danger of wild and uncontrolled inflation.

It is a strange thing to me that the business interests of this country continue to oppose this procedure for fear that it will reduce the value of their holdings in comparison with the products of the farm, knowing that every time we increase the public debt we simply draw that much nearer the calamity of a wild and uncontrolled inflation that will wipe out their holdings and probably destroy American institutions. Yet they smugly oppose any expansion at all, and advocate a doctrine of scarcity that violates every economic philosophy that has ever stood the test of human wisdom since the beginning of time.

Lack Of New Money Crippled Set-Up

By HON. JOSIAH W. BAILEY
Senator from North Carolina

IN the period of 1920 to 1930 the average of new money invested in American enterprise was $3,800,000,000 a year. Every year that much of new money came forward to employ the young men and the young women who, reaching the stage of responsibility, were in need of the opportunities of work. As long as that new money would come in at that rate we had no trouble; we had a growing and a prosperous country. But beginning in 1930, first on account of the shock of the economic collapse, subsequently on account of public policy, men and women in America who saved money did not dare put it out. It is not a matter of speculating on the stock market, as was suggested. It is not a matter, as so many believe, of a corporation going to New York City and executing a note and getting some money from a big banker. The big bankers never have had enough money to finance American industry. They have not professed to do it. They never have put out $3,800,000,000 a year. They never have put out half that sum.

Total Indebtedness Nears Wealth Of Entire Nation

By HON. WILLIAM H. KING
Senator from Utah

APPEALS have been made for Federal legislation to aid municipalities to secure freedom from bonded indebtedness. It is not unusual now to hear of municipal bankruptcies and of cities making composition with their creditors. The Federal courts are clogged by bankruptcy proceedings and receivers of bankrupt corporations are not strangers in many of the cities and communities of our country. It is impossible to determine the aggregate indebtedness of our country. Estimates have been made by some indicating that the total indebtedness of the Federal Government, the states and their political subdivisions, corporations and individuals, will reach the stupendous sum of $200-billion.

The value of all the property of the United States, by some statisticians, is estimated to be not much greater than the total indebtedness of the Federal and State Governments and of individuals. Before this Congress adjourns the indebtedness of the Federal Government will be between 42 and 45 billions of dollars, and the appropriations which this Congress will make will probably exceed eight billions of dollars and commitments will be made in excess of four or five billion of dollars. The states and their political subdivisions have indebtedness aggregating more than $23-billion and corporations have hanging over them indebtedness in excess of $50-billion.

Scores of bureaus and Federal agencies have been created during the past few years and the number of Federal employes probably exceeds a million and a half. The expenses of the Federal Government have been greatly increased and it requires between one and a half and two billion dollars to meet the salaries and compensation of those upon the Government's pay roll. The States and municipalities have kept pace with the Federal Government in the race for expenditures; for the creation of additional bureaus, departments, and agencies, and in the augmentation of the number of employes. I am inclined to think the American people who believe in economy and in limiting the bureaucratic rule of our country, would rejoice if Congress were to adjourn at the earliest possible moment; but the longer Congress is in session the greater will be the indebtedness of the country and the heavier will be the burden placed upon the people.

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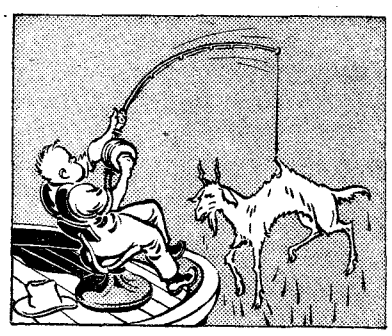
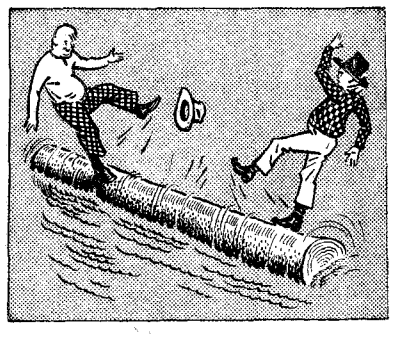


THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING



No Woe In Nation, Madame Finds

OF MUSE & MEN

Upkeep

With regard to Senators, Representatives, Government officials and the taxpayer's purse, it's not the initial cost that pinches—it's the upkeep.

A Senator—good or bad; or a Representative—good or bad—costs $10,000 a year. That's straight salary, however, and it's only the beginning, folks—it's only the beginning! All in all, the salary and expense account bill for the American people amounts to $22,000,000. Split up into 535 shares for the 535 Senators, Representatives and Territorial Delegates, this amounts to $41,000 per man per year.

Expense accounts filed by these public servants are marvels of fiction, fantasy and foolishness. They contain charges for assorted items running in about the following fashion:

Headache powders, soap, bath brushes, automobiles, aspirin, printing, clerical help, envelopes, drinking cups, ammonia, towels, cuspidors, packing boxes, combs, speeches, etc., etc.

It Might Have Been Worse

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
Saddest are these: It might have been."
So sang the poet, inspired with the thought.
So echo, we, politically distraught.
It might have been honest, the money we use
Or hope to obtain—controlled by the few.
We might have had plenty, instead of destruction.
We might have prosperity, instead of red ruction.
We might have had more, but we settled for less.
So let's blame ourselves for provoking this mess.
But let's not be docile, and let's not be dumb.
Let's rise up to smite this rule of the thumb.
It might have been worse; we can't see how.
Let's look to the future, and start looking now!

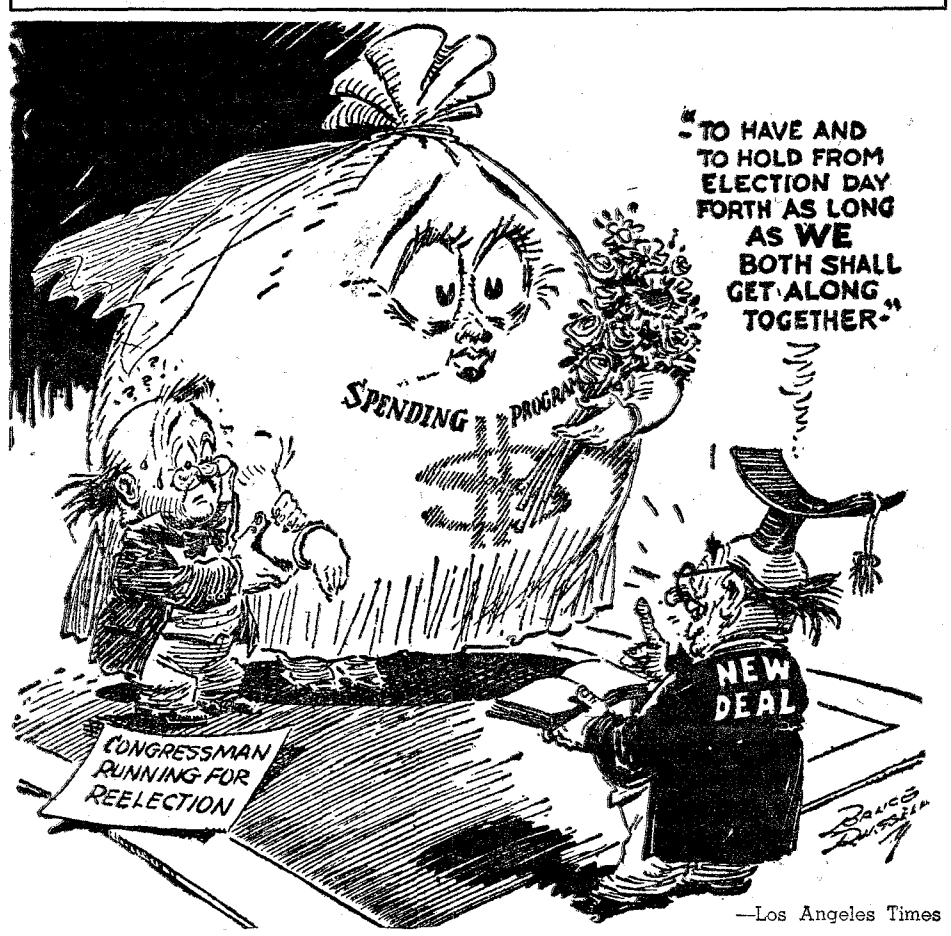
* * *

In Leatherhead, England—a town name which it is hoped has no significance — a short while ago, Lord Beaverbrook, publisher of Britain's greatest-selling daily newspaper predicted that Great Britain eventually would pay her war debt to the United States. Her debt is the trifling sum of $5,308,000,000 plus interest.

But in the same prophetic breath the renowned Beaverbrook gave the plot away, as he urged that Britain and the United States draw closer together "because of the unsettled state of Europe."

Five billion is an awfully cheap price to pay for that kind of bundling.

"The June Bribe"


"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD FROM ELECTION DAY FORTH AS LONG AS WE BOTH SHALL GET ALONG TOGETHER"
SPENDING PROGRAM
CONGRESSMAN RUNNING FOR REELECTION
NEW DEAL

—Los Angeles Times

Ickes Puts Beavers to Work; New Deal Pushes Animal Relief

Dogs, Cats, Mice, Squirrels—Other Beneficiaries

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The problem of unemployment among the beavers, a situation that has puzzled the New Deal in its "great social program," may be solved through the agency of the department of interior.

The office of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. (Bridegroom) Ickes has announced a plan whereby 600 beavers will be employed on small streams in Idaho, constructing a series of check dams.

The beavers are to be imported from other sections, at the moderate cost of $8 each, to carry out this work. Much interest has attached to the project, it being asked in official Washington just where the political element comes in.

The New Deal's fondness for animals seems to be the only explanation. The beavers will be of slight use at the polls, for, although they are native citizens, few of them ever bother to agitate for the ballot. It may be that Mr. Hopkins' experience in dictating to W.P.A. voters soured the administration on the political possibilities of that group. This is however, unlikely.

As is commonly known, there are a number of squirrels in high positions in the New Deal. Also, there are rabbits in lesser offices; small mice in larger offices, and mice who grew up in still others. Squirrels, rabbits, mice and other rodents all are relatives of the beaver. Thus the connection may be one of family.

If it has done nothing else, the New Deal has been active in erasing unemployment in the ranks of the animal kingdom. It has elevated to office at least one Mickey Mouse, a Black (Hugo) Cat, a multitude of political hogs, and several bats. Lately it has stimulated the training of fighting dogs, by promoting dog fights in the primary elections. It has encouraged sheep by centering its activities on the C.I.O. and assisting John L. Lewis, whose genus in the animal kingdom is well known.

Nice Work! New Deal Gives It

It's nice work—and the New Deal's got it.

Representative Arthur B. Jenks, of New Hampshire, was elected in the 1936 campaign, and took his seat after the election had been contested.

In the melee, 34 votes were lost. On the basis of these lost votes his opponent Alphonse Roy battled for his seat.

The overwhelming Democratic majority in the house voted Jenks out; Roy in, although a House committee found that Jenks' Republican running mates had been given the missing 34 votes.

Thus Roy, who spent less than a week in Congressional activity, was given $20,000 salary for the two year term, plus several hundred dollars in unused mileage expenses.

Miss Perkins Sees Beauty of Pump-Priming Policy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Madame Perkins, the kindly soul who manages the U. S. Department of Labor, left here for Geneva, Switzerland, firm in a Hoover-like belief that, fundamentally, the country is sound.

The Madame, who is attending the annual conclave of the International Labor Organization, minimized the number of persons out of work, minimized the destruction preached and practiced by Harry Bridges, minimized the threat to democracy contained in America's absorption of German refugees, but clapped her hands gleefully at the mention of pump-priming and unemployment insurance.

Madame Perkins' interview went something like this:

Reporter: "Miss Perkins, you are attending the conference of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, are you not?"

Miss Perkins: "Yes."

Reporter: "What do you think are the causes of the present depression in the United States?"

Miss Perkins: "Don't scratch your ear that way, young man, you make me nervous."

Reporter: "It's true, is it not Miss Perkins, that Harry Bridges is the most important figure in west coast labor?"

Miss Perkins: "Him?"

Reporter: "How in the world are we going to get out of this slump?"

Miss Perkins: "With pump-priming and lending-spending. Don't you just love hyphens?"

Reporter: "As you probably realize, immigrant refugees from other countries form a definite menace to democracy in the United States. These refugees, entering this country through loose quota restrictions, would be free to propagate here the same doctrines which brought about their dismissal from other nations. Don't you think that may be a trouble-spot for democracy?"

Miss Perkins: "Oh pooie. Besides that's not my department."

Reporter: "How long will you be away, Miss Perkins?"

Miss Perkins: "I don't want any publicity."

Reporter: "How many do you estimate are out of work in this country at the present time?"

Miss Perkins: "It's hard to say."

Reporter: "Do you mean hard to say like 'Helladotheriodidea," or hard to say like 13 or 14 million out of work?"

Miss Perkins: "Quiet, please."

Reporter: "Do you expect to see Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy in London?"

Miss Perkins: "Don't be impertinent, young man. Goodbye."

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The Week in the News

AGRICULTURE

Raise Farm Income for Prosperity

AROUND a discussion table in a Washington hotel there gathered a fortnight ago, representatives of labor and agriculture, in the general session of the National Agricultural Conference.

Out of this meeting, largely overlooked by the press despite its great potentialities, came recommendations for revitalizing the national economy: (1) by altering the tax structure, and (2) by undertaking immediate financial reform.

The meeting was noteworthy in that labor leaders and friends of agriculture, probably for the first time in history, agreed on a constructive, direct-action program to ease distress and bring prosperity.

It was the conclusion of those attending that: (1) farm income stimulates industry and commerce, aiding labor and capital. (2) The nation's debt, and the depressed farm price level, are greatly responsible for today's slump. (3) By raising cash farm income, all avenues of work and trade would be benefited, to the point that the national income could be elevated to the $100-billion level.

The conference recommended immediate and mandatory financial reform by Congress in its next session and abolition of the capital gains tax to free capital for general use. It was the conference's contention that taxes are being loaded on those least able to pay—the consumers, and that the capital gains tax was freezing capital; restraining it from entering new investments.

Action

Recommendations of the conference were not permitted to get "cold." Edward E. Kennedy, national representative of the Farmer's Union and secretary of the conference, announced shortly after the meeting that the organization was embarking on a national drive to place the recommendations into effect through legislation at the next Congressional session. A permanent committee is being formed, he said, to set up headquarters in Washington and campaign for sadly-needed financial reform, and for tax revision.

Mr. Kennedy said that leading co-operative, agricultural and labor organizations would lend strength to the campaign. He listed among them, The American Federation of Labor, the Farmers' Union, National Grange, Co-operative Council, Council of the Southern Commissioners of Agriculture, and organizations of small business men.

EDWARD E. KENNEDY, secretary of the National Agricultural Conference. He will direct a nationwide campaign to bring about financial reform and tax revision to increase the farmer's cash income, thereby increasing general business.

Effect

In Washington, simultaneously, the demand for financial reform to boost the price level gained momentum. Representative Rankin, of Mississippi, demanded monetary action and threatened a filibuster to obtain it.

"No matter how many billions are spent for relief in towns and cities . . . there can be no recovery . . . until something is done to raise the prices of farm products back to normal levels. This can be done in one way —through a controlled expansion of the currency—the issuing of currency against $12-billion worth of gold buried in Kentucky, and putting that currency into circulation. And if that is not done soon we are just as surely headed for uncontrolled inflation as night follows day."

But within the high councils of the administration, an even greater movement took foot. Spurred by the agitation of followers of Father Coughlin the National Agricultural Conference and others, real monetary reform was being discussed seriously. And it was predicted cautiously that, after Congressional adjournment, the President would take the lead in injecting $5-billion into the trade marts by a revaluation of the dollar.

This step, as Father Coughlin and the Agricultural Council have pointed out, will bring an immediate price-level increase; job increase, and prosperity increase.

Dual Control

Agriculture today is controlled, not alone by the New Deal; the crop speculators have another control that makes for ruinous prices. So charged Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, in asking for a Senate investigation of crop speculation.

"Millions of dollars" would be saved for the farmers by digging into methods of speculation, Senator Borah asserted. When farmers are marketing crops, there is a deluge of propaganda about hugh supplies, he added. When the farmers have sold their product, the propaganda switches and conditions of dust storms, rust, lack of moisture and frosts are reviewed in the press.

The proposed investigation should examine this "seemingly inspired propaganda," the Senator said, and the examination might be extended "to include Mr. Wallace."

Opportunity Missed

In Europe—both England and the Continent—farmers are struggling in the worst drought of the present century. Dry weather, frosts, insect pests, plant and animal diseases are robbing France, Britain, Italy and smaller nations of crops and stock.

Into this picture the United States might step with life saving exports—enough to afford relief in Europe and prosperity at home—except for the fact that the United States has no agricultural products to export.

The great drought began in March, continued until May when unseasonable frosts killed off the few crops that had survived. "The European agricultural picture is amazing," said Howard D. Stalins of Chicago, managing director of the Flax and Fibre Institute of America, "and our farmers would be on a high plane of prosperity if we had products to ship abroad." He criticized bitterly the fallacious New Deal theory that "scarcity makes prosperity."

COMMUNISM

"C. I. O. Heads Are Reds"

ESTIFYING in his own defense in an injunction suit at Newark, N. J., Jersey City's Mayor Frank Hague made the charge that "the heads of the C.I.O., with the exception of John L. Lewis, are noted Communists, as the records will show. If they will take the stand, we will prove that," he said.

Mayor Hague, whose battle against radicalism in the city he administers has drawn severe condemnation of the nation's leftists, developed his point further, charging that Congressmen Jerry O'Connell of Montana and John Bernard of Minnesota were linked with the Communist movement.

The Mayor sought to show a connection between leftist leaders in Congress and radical outbursts in Jersey City. He said O'Connell and Bernard, who were prevented from speaking in a Jersey City public park, were "sicked on me" by C.I.O. attorney Morris L. Ernst, and declared that in his 25 years as Mayor he had been brought into contact with labor organizations "and never had any trouble with the A. F. of L."

Invasion Threatened

"I never had any invasion threatened," Hague continued, "until Harry Bridges, head of the C.I.O. seamen's union, ordered 500 of his strong arm men to enter Jersey City about a year ago. They would have destroyed our shipping industry.

"Then later William J. Carney, state C.I.O. director in New Jersey, announced he would bring 3,000 men into Jersey City, law or no law. That's threatening an invasion."

The Mayor's testimony to the three-way tieup between the Communist party, the C.I.O., and the shipping industry is the same as that furnished by a special investigating committee of the Massachusetts legislature. This body reported the Communists are seeking to "rouse organized labor and the unemployed to a military revolutionary mood, and already are deeply entrenched on the Atlantic coast."

The committee submitted evidence to show that one of the Communist Party's first objectives is to seize control of all waterfronts. "Such control of transport, coupled with control of industrial labor, would enable the Communist party to paralyze the country.

A. F. L. Repudiates Reds

"Should we be engaged in war with any other nation, the Communist party could that much more easily carry out its avowed purpose 'to turn any war into a civil war.'

"Every indication . . . points to the fact that the National Maritime Union (C.I.O.) along the Atlantic Coast and in the ports of Massachusetts is controlled by the Communists.

"There has been evidence that the leadership of the A. F. of L. has directed its efforts to keep Communists from membership in its unions, and with few exceptions, has succeeded."

The report concluded that Communists were welcomed into the C.I.O., which made ready use of their training and organizing experience in setting up the Lewis union system.

FINANCE

Searchlight on the Money Changers

THE oldest bank in New York City, called the "Bank of New York and Trust Company," is to change its name to the "Bank of New York," the name it used for 138 years. In 1922, when it took over the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the words "and Trust Company" were added.

The institution, founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1784 and granted a charter in 1791, boasts that it holds in its possession United States Treasury Warrant No. 1, for the first loan to the government, and that it has paid dividends every year—with the exception of 1837 and that was paid the following year.

Hamilton pictured in textbooks as our greatest Secretary of the Treasury, was actually only an agent of the privately-owned Bank of England, bent on shackling the American colonists with debt money and interest-bearing bonds.

Benjamin Franklin was responsible for the power over coining money being inserted in the Constitution. When Franklin died in 1790, Hamilton was able promptly to form the First Bank of the United States, with private capital and Government backing.

After he had served their purpose, the powers that had used Hamilton to make legal their set-up of private banking cast him aside. His power waned, and he even repented writing a letter to Oliver Wolcott the new Secretary of the Treasury, telling him that the United States Government ought to issue its own Treasury notes debt free. Finally, his hated financial and political rival, Aaron Burr, slew him in a duel.

Thus, our "greatest" Secretary of the Treasury, our original financial betrayer, showed repentance after he was cast aside by the controllers of private money systems. The work that Hamilton accomplished has been responsible for keeping the American people in financial slavery for 150 years. Jackson and Lincoln tried valiantly to free them, but unsuccessfully.

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The Week in Washington

CONGRESS

BOMBASTIC New Deal and anti-administration verbal missiles livened the closing hours of the final session of the 75th Congress—anxiously awaited by the President, the members themselves, and the poor taxpayer.

Nor were the final disagreements unlike those which characterized many a meeting of the nation's Congress, especially those which followed the defeat of the dictatorial reorganization bill when the Chief Executive crassly suggested that the Senators voting against his wishes were "purchased."

But with the waning hours, much of the rebellion turned to loneliness for the home campaign, and the President's farewll message aided in the conciliation.

"I am confident," said the executive's message to both houses, "that the country joins with me in the belief that this session of Congress has resulted in much constructive legislation for the benefit of the people. Definitely, we are making progress in meeting the many new problems which confront us.'"

As a matter of fact, much of *the legislation which cost so much time and energy on the part of this session's Congress must be done over again next session.* The reorganization bill, which took a good two month's from actual business, was shelved and will doubtless be brought back another time. The tax bill, over which Senators pored many an hour, will have to be completely rewritten at the next session. The wages and hours bill may be prepared for further amendments after it has been in use a while, and Senators are even now receiving sufficient complaints on the AAA of 1938 to justify its entire rewriting by the time another Congress opens.

The session is already on record as the most expensive that we have ever had to worry about. Although no direct action was taken to permanently alleviate the unemployment situation, perhaps the greatest crisis the nation has known, a total of almost $12-billion was spent for various projects.

What Congress Did

Following are the important enactments of this session which include:

Passage of a new N.R.A. in the form of the wages and hours bill, which places all wages and hours of industry under federal control.

Passage of a $3,700,000,000 spending bill to prime the pump, re-elect the New Dealers, and incidentally help unemployment temporarily.

Authorization for the R.F.C. to loan $1½-billion to business.

Crop control under the name of the AAA of 1938, with almost all of the first AAA's provisions.

Creation of a federal civil aeronautics authority to govern and control the air transport industry.

Authorization of more than a billion dollars' worth of navy expansion.

Authorization of investigations into monopoly, the T.V.A., campaign expenditures, un-American activities, phosphates and forestry.

Congress Didn't

Turn over the Government to the Executive Department, when it defeated the dictatorial reorganization bill.

Enact the bill for anti-lynching which occupied so much talking time in the Senate.

Place a war-referendum into the Constitution as suggested by Representative Ludlow.

Modify the neutrality law, nor lift the embargo on munitions to Loyalist Spain.

Provide any substantial help for the railroads.

Let the political-relief situation go entirely unchallenged. Passed resolution demanding Senatorial investigation.

Do anything further about the seven "Little T.V.A." bill for regional planning and power development. The big T.V.A. investigation and the criticism of dictatorial policies made it a discreet move to postpone further discussion of the national monopoly.

Deport the 8,000 aliens illegally in this country, because of the trick bill slipped in by Secretary of Labor Perkins at the last minute.

Give Senator Minton the extra money needed by his lobby committee to smear the newspapers the Indianian had in mind.

Money Spent

Appropriations of the third session of Congress just completed:

Agriculture	$ 745,790.279
Interior	129,678,460
District of Columbia	47,255,155
Independent Offices	1,423,098,240
Legislative establishment	21,663,783
Navy	546,966,494
State, Justice, Commerce and Labor	130,589,795
Treasury and Post Office	1,403,683,526
War Department:	
Military	459,401,254
Civil	196,962,867
Deficiencies:	
First	28,089,009
Relief	250,000,000
Second	289,000,000
Relief and Recovery (pump priming)	2,915,405,000
Permanent and re-appropriations	2,719,000,000
TOTAL	$11,017,483,862

An additional $850-million was authorized to be spent in the pump-priming bill, but was not appropriated.

Senator Copeland

Almost every Congress has its casualties. Just as Senator Robinson passed away near the close of the first session, Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, one of the outstanding Democrats of this Congress, succumbed to the demands of the second session. Especially active during the present session, Senator Copeland was responsible for the passage of the new Food and Drug Act, an enactment he had been seeking for the past five years. He had also been head of the Commerce committee of the Senate where he was constantly obliged to fight for Americanism against the Secretary of Labor and her Communist supported labor unions. The New York Senator was bitterly opposed by the New Deal for his action against the court packing and dictatorship bills. The United States Senate lost one of its most important leaders when Senator Copeland died.

SEN. COPELAND

Monopoly

The three Senators who will head the committee to investigate monopoly are all age-old battlers against this industrial practice. Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, the chairman, and Senators King of Utah and Borah of Idaho, the committee, were named by Vice-President Garner to conduct the investigation. Not one of the Senators named is a New Deal satellite, which may lead to business' acceptance of the committee in a more friendly manner. The Senators on the committee all declared that business as a whole would not be pilloried unnecessarily—a pleasant assurance after the investigations of the Minton type.

SEN. O'MAHONEY

EYES and EARS OVER THE CAPITOL

by Mark Meecham

Congressional Inconsistency

JUST how to tell the sincerity of a 1938 Congressman is a puzzle that would stop even a learned Diogenes. Just as a matter of secret hunch, we suspect that that gallant Athenian would probably drop his lantern and go along with Samuel Johnson's suggestion that God himself does not judge until the last day, why should we? Nevertheless, voters and optimists do like some criterion upon which to base a hope or two for the future.

Earlier this month ten Senators elected to their present political position on the Democratic party ticket, sought the limelight by jointly sponsoring a Senate investigation of politics in relief. The suggested three-man investigation committee would have authority to investigate the complaints that funds appropriated for relief were used politically, or that any beneficiary of these funds "is using or has used his official position to intimidate, coerce, or influence any recipient of relief or work relief, or any applicant for relief in a manner designed to effect the results of any primary, political convention or election held during the calendar year 1938."

The resolution introduced by Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, was signed by Senators George of Georgia, Burke of Nebraska, King of Utah, Bulkley of Ohio, Wagner of New York, Hatch of New Mexico, Gerry of Rhode Island, McAdoo of California and Adams of Colorado. These sponsors expressed the fervent hope that it would pass the Senate, *especially in view of the two previous failures to restrict the political use of relief money* . . . Right there is where Diogenes would have dropped his lantern.

Not even one week before, the above mentioned Senators sat in session and listened to multifarious accounts of the political mishandling of funds needed to keep American citizens from starving. They heard Senators Wheeler and Vandenberg and Copeland and Miller (Arkansas) castigate the political relief administration—and they listened to Senator Barkley's impassioned plea, that the President would promise not to go into competition with the utilities (unless necessary) if they would just please not restrict the funds.

They were present—these Senators now opposing politics — when the Hatch amendment, providing that:

"No person employed in any administrative capacity by any agency of the Federal Government, whose compensation, or any part thereof, is paid from funds appropriated by this act shall use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with or influencing a convention, a primary, or other election, or affecting the results thereof. Any such person shall retain the right to vote as he pleases and to express his opinions on all political subjects but shall take no active part in political management or political campaigns. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be immediately removed from the position or office held by him, and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by this act shall be used to pay the compensation of such person."

was defeated by a vote of 37 to 40. And ironical as it may seem—that resolution would not have been defeated, had not the Senators McAdoo, Adams and Tydings (who now want an investigation of politics in relief) voted "nay," when their yeas would have passed the Hatch amendment by a vote of 40 to 37.

On the following day the Austin amendment, providing that:

"No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used for any political purpose, and no authority conferred by this act upon any person shall be exercised or administered for any such purpose . . .

"It shall be unlawful for any person whose compensation or any part thereof, is paid from funds appropriated by this act to use or threaten to use his official authority, or influence for any of the following reasons: . . . "

(The reasons are listed specifically). The Austin amendment was rejected 35 to 33, when it could have passed by a vote of 36 to 34, had Senator Adams who voted against it, and Senators McAdoo and Tydings who did not vote, added their "ayes" to the Austin supporters.

Such incidents pessimitize even optimists and make statesmen wonder "what's the use?"

When Senators—about as consistently one-minded as the dear little woman when she is deciding upon a new hat—presume to be for a measure, and then answer "nay" to the roll call, they are not doing much to bolster up the confidence of the folks back home, in representative government. It may be diplomatic to talk to the grandstands and play to the judges' box. It may even be "good politics" to talk one way and vote another. But it is neither discreet nor especially far-sighted to record a vote against a principle if you are going to champion it yourself a week later. Senator Nye learned that when he tried to back out of his "neutrality" views.

Senatorial constituencies, like Mr. Barnum's public, have no objection to being fooled, but they hate like the dickens to find out about it.

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Triumph OF FINANCE IN FRANCE

The Nationalization of the Bank of France —or Similar Action by Any Government —Is Only a Myth So Long as Private Financiers Are Permitted to Retain the Sovereign Power to Issue and Control the People's Money.

by
BEN MARCIN

LAST week's article named the six *hereditary* Regents of the Bank of France. Of the remaining Regents, five were industrialists, representing almost exclusively those interests which hasten our departure from this world by guns, shell, high explosive and gas—in other words the munition trust, or "merchandisers of murder."

The Regents were:

(1) M. Francois de Wendel (steel) President of Comite des Forges.
(2) M. Tinardon (industrialist).
(3) M. Rene Duchemin (chemicals).
(4) M. Camille Poulenc (chemicals).
(5) M. Robert Darbley (paper).

The Wendels were originally of German origin, but dropped the "Von Wendel" for the French de Wendel. Francois de Wendel now has a seat in the French Senate. He owns the newspaper, *Journal des Debats*. He is part-owner of the semi-official organ *Le Temps*. You see how these financiers always have their finger in the control of the press! Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, is on the advisory committee of the *London Times*.

The eighteenth Regent, the Marquis de Norgue, represents agriculture, but not the small peasant.

In recapitulation, the 18 Regents look something like this:

3 Governor and Vice-Governors.
6 Regents representing private banking houses.
3 Treasury officials.
5 Industrialists.
1 Agricultural Representative.

According to the *New Times* of Melbourne, Australia, the eleven bankster and big-business Regents of the Bank of France have no less than 150 seats on the boards of 95 corporations which controlled at least 60 per cent of the real wealth and industrial output of France. They are on the boards of no less than 31 private banking concerns, 8 insurance companies, 9 railway companies (four of which are foreign controlled), 8 navigation companies, 7 metallurgical corporations, 8 electric companies, 8 mining companies and 12 chemical companies.

ABOVE ALL, the Regents were the backbone of the arms ramp and that huge industrial octopus known as the Comite des Forges. This organization is the French trade association of steel producers. It makes no steel itself, but allots quotas and sets prices for the 250 producers. The Comite controls the whole metal industry in France and its president is de Wendel. The best known of its members, Schneider et Cie, of Le Creusot, is managed by Eugene Schneider, who, like the Wendels, is of Franco-German origin. His firm was founded in 1836 by a Saarlander. Schneider-Creusot does not produce much steel itself. It buys from other members of the Comite and turns the purchased metal into arms. It sells for three cents bullets which cost a fraction of one cent to produce.

The demand for the products of the munition factories is kept up by the mere factor of artificial obsolescence of arms, through scientific invention of newer and better instruments of death, by war scares, revolutions, and by high army orders whereby soldiers are obliged to ground their guns with a bang and subject them to other abuses even while drilling.

One of the Schneider factories was captured by the Germans early in the World War and used to produce ammunition to assist in the slaughter of French soldiers. The factory was within the range of French heavy guns. It was never fired on by order of the French government. Obviously, the bankers issued that order through their political puppets.

FOR THE past hundred years one French government after another has lived on a bank overdraft—the system of debt originated by the private money creators. The Regents of the Bank of France have held the destiny of each succeeding government in the hollow of their hands.

Quoting from John Gunther's book *"Inside Europe,"* "the Regents of the Bank of France decisively controlled French politics, because, by withholding credit from the treausry, they could break any Prime Minister or Cabinet they didn't like."

Late in 1936, the Communist political leader, M. Blum, was successful in having the Chamber of Deputies vote for the abolition of the Regency Council by an overwhelming majority of 444 to 77. But it was only a gesture because the government still has to borrow debt-money from the private bankers who control the Bank of France and they have placed strict limitations on the amount which may be borrowed.

That is what is styming Daladier today. When he took over, he needed nearly a billion dollars, but could legally borrow only about one-tenth of that sum from the Bank of France. Moreover, even though the Regency Council has been abolished, the Regents still have their stranglehold over the industries and banking of the country. The private banks can mop up credit by the simple process of selling securities — floating internal loans—and then calling in the overdrafts.

Blum's gesture of nationalizing the Bank of France will never give financial freedom to the French people. Nationalization merely means dressing up a private monopoly with the authority of bureaucracy and the last state is worse than the first state. Lenin says: *"One state bank as huge as possible, with branches in every factory—this is already nine-tenths of the Socialist apparatus."*

While the powerful financial figures in France bask in every known luxury, the poor are being taken care of by the government in a manner similar to the English dole and the American relief systems, but in all three countries, France, England, and the United States, we are witnessing the gradual dissolution of the middle-class by economic pressure.

To those inclined to doubt the fact that democracy in France is a myth, we would refer them to Andre Tardieu's book *"La Revolution a Refaire, Vol. II: La Profession Parlementaire."* Tardieu writes from an experience of 20 years as deputy and 11 years as minister and president of the council. He says:

"Political life in France is suffering from two evils. On the one hand the principles upon which it is supposedly based are outrageously violated, and the people have been robbed of the powers attributed to them by their elected representatives. On the other hand, the men they elect do not act as their delegates, but as professional men engaged in a political career."

Reviewing this book, Bertrand L. Conway, C.S.P., states: "To be a member of the French Parliament, the only requirement: 25 for the Chamber of Deputies and 40 for the Senate. No intellectual, moral or physical requirements are demanded. One has only to please or deceive the electors.

"The interests of France are frequently disregarded by deputies and senators; the policy of their parties ignored. Political advancement is the main objective. Majorities are formed by coalition, and allot portfolios; they upset governments, and yet represent only 7 per cent of the nation.

"One of the principal defects is the lack of balance, its corruption manifested in the Wilson, Oustric and Stavisky scandals, its ministries subject to the arbitrary action of the Chamber and Senate, its President a mere figurehead. Of the 103 ministries in the past 66 years, only eight lasted more than 2 years, ten more than 1 year, and 85 less than a year! In a word, ministerial responsibility is a joke."

There must be a change of financial policy. The whole banking system must be decentralized, with the power of issuing money a government prerogative along scientific lines, so that a sufficient volume of money will flow into the citizens' pockets as a result of production—not destructionism.

The French people are being forced unconsciously into dictatorship by economic bondage. Law and order is being steadily undermined by strikes, rioting, refusal to pay taxes and the other tactics of the radical-minded financiers to gain their ends.

Thus, it is evident that governments rest on the power of private finance—the private banking houses of the world who control the issue of money from the so-called central banks, like the Bank of France, the Bank of England, the Federal Reserve System. In each case, they are skillfully associated with the government, but when an impartial investigation is made, we find in each case a little group of men who wield almost invincible power over nations by their sovereign control over money. As long as governments are dependent upon the wishes of these men, stability is a dream and men will be consigned to trod the treadmill of poverty and privation paying tribute in the form of oppressive taxation for the use of money.

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REVOLUTION OR REPUDIATION

To the Editor:

I believe with Father Coughlin that this country is facing, if we continue along our present lines, either the repudiation of its debts or a revolution. I wish that Father would consider a crusade against these conditions.

Until the laboring man truthfully realizes these conditions, Mr. Roosevelt will continue his policies of destruction, and I am confident that labor is more ready to believe in Father Coughlin and follow him than anyone else in this country.

Until the great mass of our citizens realize the true conditions, I am none too hopeful of our future.

Buffalo, New York B. E. J.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN LABOR

To the Editor:

Most of our people like cheap merchandise to come into our country, as they get more for their money; but if they were to lose their jobs, they would be very surprised to learn that foreign cheap labor was a factor in their unemployment situation.

I have read and studied Father Coughlin's theories and am agreed that Congress must issue and control our money, for that is the only way we can maintain prosperity. But first we must have recovery; get our factories and men back to work. That cannot be done if we continue to supply our needs with foreign imports produced by cheap labor.

Secausus, N. J. F. W. Gurtel

FAULTS OF RECIPROCITY

To the Editor:

Reciprocal trade agreements are essential to the stimulation of business, but they must be reciprocal in fact, not merely on paper.

In the United States, the hourly wage is much higher than in other countries. For example, a manufacturer of watches paying an average of 60 cents an hour cannot produce a watch as cheaply as a foreign manufacturer who pays 20 cents an hour.

The difference in the payment of wages establishes the value of our dollar with foreign dollars. We must have a protective tariff that will take care of this difference in labor cost. When this tariff equalizer is removed, the orders go to Europe and consequently the United States is flooded with goods made by labor paid much less than our labor, thus making it impossible for our factories to compete. Every person tries to get as much as he can for his money, so it is only natural that the cheaper goods are bought. Finally our factories close down and all business goes into a slump.

Trenton, N. J. F. W.

ROPER ON DEPRESSION

To the Editor:

Lounging in his very comfortable suite in the Hotel Statler here in St. Louis recently, Daniel C. Roper, New Deal Secretary of Commerce, when there is any commerce, toyed with some sort of lodge key on his watch chain as he wrinkled his brow and racked his brain and gave some deep thought to the future of America. Fortunately for us, he passed those wonderful thoughts along to reporters, and thence to us. I shall herewith pass the outstanding one along to you, just in case it may have escaped your attention. I think one of them will give you a very good idea of what the rest were like. Here it is:

"There is no greater fallacy than the belief that foreign trade is neither

necessary nor desirable. The best illustration of this is the 1932 depression. The alarmingly sharp shrinkage in the volume of our foreign trade, resulting from a post-war policy of extreme protectionism, WAS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR A WORLD-WIDE ECONOMIC CATACLYSM WITH ATTENDANT HUMAN SUFFERING." (Capitals Mine).

Gracious me! Where in the world does Mr. Roosevelt manage to get hold of such erudite gentlemen for his Cabinet? Isn't it most amazing that "Uncle Danny" was able to dope that "cause" for the depression out all by himself? And we know that he must have thought it up himself, for certainly no one else would be so naive as to blame "extreme protectionism" or "foreign trade decline" for bringing on the depression.

Most people who know what it is all about, refrain from beating about the bush and lay the blame directly where it belongs—right on the doorsteps of the international bankers, with their policy of expanding or contracting the life-blood of trade, credit, at will. But not so "Uncle Danny"; he must have his little joke.

But seriously, it is most disheartening at this unbearable stage of the Roosevelt depression, to hear the New Deal front men filling the people's perturbed ears with that sort of tripe. Assuredly, we cannot now entertain any hopes for recovery while the New Dealers hold the reins of government. Indeed the immediate future looks very gloomy.

William Lee Stone

St. Louis, Mo.

HELP LABORER'S INDUSTRY

To the Editor:

There is only one way we can help the laboring man and that is to protect the industry where he works. We will not help either labor or business if we continue to pass laws such as the Wagner Labor bill, the Wage and Hour bill, together with unreasonable tax bills which are and will continue to force industries out of business, and keep new industries from going into business.

"We must face facts and ask ourselves these questions."

1. If from ten to twenty industries continue to go out of business for every one going into business for a few more years, where will our laboring man work?

2. With this reduced buying power where will the remaining industries sell the products they manufacture?

3. Where will the government get their necessary taxes?

4. What will happen then?

There is enough idle money in this country to start thousands of new industries but neither you or I or any other sensible man would invest his money in any industry under present tax conditions, and where he could not even discharge a man he did not think advisable to keep.

U. G. G.

Kalamazoo, Michigan

TRANSFERS EARNING POWER

To the Editor:

This is in answer to a letter from Miss Myra Smith which recently appeared in Social Justice.

While I sympathize with Miss Smith in her inability to secure employment, I feel that in justice to the married women who are working, an attempt should be made to clarify the situation for her benefit and for the benefit of others who hold similar views.

It has been definitely established that not more than two per cent of gainfully-employed women, married or single, have no dependents. In a recent issue of a popular magazine, facts and figures were quoted which definitely established the fact that women do not work for the purpose of buying permanent waves and powder puffs. They work because they must, and if their money purchases so-called luxuries there can be no doubt that these luxuries are produced by other workers, men and women alike, single and married.

Should married women suddenly be barred from employment, what would happen to industries employing both sexes of workers? Instead of concentrating upon barring married women from employment, why not bar men who have incomes aside from their earnings? Why not bar women, single or married, who have independent incomes? Why not bar certain other members of families who could live on the earnings of other members in the family? To bar married women would in no wise aid the economic situation in this country. It would simply transfer earning power from one class to another and transfer unemployment from one class of workers to another. It is only one step from barring married women to barring all women from employment. The misery which would follow curtailment of the employment of married women would equal that which prevails among single girls and unemployed men.

Maud D. Williams.

St. Albans, N. Y.

TO LEND IS POWER TO TAX

To the Editor:

A monetary policy under which the Government delegates to the bankers and financiers the right to issue credit as a substitute for money is the greatest menace to social welfare today. It is usury in every sense of the word. Usury is opposed to Christian teaching, and it is this system of usury which is breeding Communism in America. I am at a loss to understand that although more than 90 per cent of our 531 Congressmen in Washington will publicly condemn Communism, they continue to uphold that system which is causing it.

If our money system is honest as one would judge from various Congressmen's statements, why is it necessary for the Government to guarantee bank profits with taxpayers' money in the form of a Housing Act? Why is it necessary for the Government to foreclose mortgages on thousands of homes and farms and why have we more than 12-million of persons unemployed and 22-million people on relief today after five years of the New Deal which was going to give us the more abundant life.

I do know that our monetary system gives control to a few who can give us any degree of prosperity or depression they so desire. The power to lend into existence our medium of exchange is the power to tax. The power to issue money is a sovereign power, and if not properly exercised, denies the people the right to earn a living and honestly acquire ownership of private property.

Leo Groessl

Manitowoc, Wis.

RELIEF FOR HOME OWNER

To the Editor:

Since the President deems it wise to again prime the pump to start business on its way, why not spend by spreading it over an entire population and not upon far-flung spots and projects.

Why not promote a plan whereby all property owners with homes costing under $15,000 paying taxes thereon would receive a credit amount from the Government to equal the amount of tax they pay in one year. This would be an outright grant and not a loan.

For example: A property owner pays $200 property tax in 1938. He is then eligible for a credit of $200 to be used for repairs or additions to his home. He submits to a Government bureau a list of things to be done that are necessary. The most important need is put down and an estimate is made of the work in order to come close to the credit. Only building trade contractors could bid on the work and the finished work would be okayed by a Government inspector before the bill could be paid. All trade men, carpenters, plumbers, etc. would be paid a prevailing wage as the standard the union sets. This then puts business into private hands and not Government.

Such a plan would cause W.P.A. and relief to disappear and many millions of building tradesmen who are unemployed would have an opportunity to work.

John Taylor

Milwaukee, Wis.

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June 27, 1938

IS LIBERTY'S SUN SETTING?

Forces of destruction in the United States today are seriously grinding away the keystone of American liberty. Human minds, clever and scheming, are engineering the mechanism of a Juggernaut of hatred, slavery and death.

Is the day rapidly coming when the Stars and Stripes will be proscribed—when the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" will mean jail or worse—when the free worship of God will be a crime?

That day will surely come—unless the tide of destructionism can be stemmed. THE WORK OF HOLDING BACK THE FLOOD MUST BE DONE BY VANISHING AMERICANS DURING THE NEXT THREE YEARS!

The saving of America must be done by a Christian Front!

Knowledge concerning the 16 points of Father Coughlin's program of social justice must be driven home to millions of our fellow-citizens before we can hope for a turning point back to sanity.

It is up to YOU—and YOU—and YOU—wherever you live in this nation to aid in the spreading of Father Coughlin's humane principles of conduct between man and man.

That's what the "MILLION LEAGUE" is for—to advance the cause of social justice at this late hour in America—and to increase the circulation of our national weekly to one million subscribers, or five million readers, by Christmas of this year.

Already thousands have become members of the "MILLION LEAGUE." A majority of these enthusiastic men and women are already forming their Social Justice Platoons of 25 persons. They are preparing themselves for action when Father Coughlin says the word.

You also MUST take your part in this most important work. As an American citizen aware of the national menaces which beset us, you MUST contribute your cooperation to the necessary task of keeping our country out of the vortexes into which other peoples have fallen.

Show you are with Father Coughlin in this. Prove it by sending in TODAY the "Co-Operation Coupon" below. As soon as it is received you will be sent full instructions on how to help save America.

CO-OPERATION COUPON

SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

I wish to help Father Coughlin and social justice in the United States by joining the "MILLION LEAGUE."

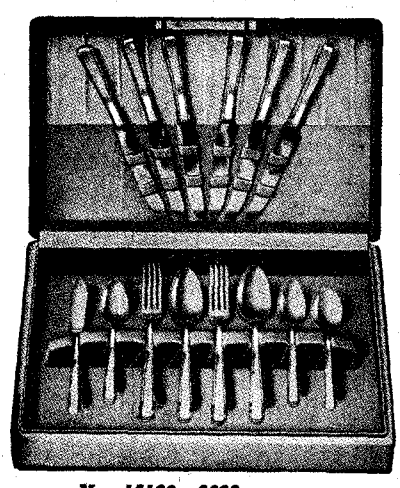
Please send me at once full particulars of how I can be of assistance.

My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

City or Town.....State.....

MAN OR WOMAN, BOY OR GIRL CAN WIN



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COMMUNITY PLATE SILVERWARE. Your choice of seven beautiful patterns: Grosvenor, Berkeley Square, Lady Hamilton, Deauville, King Cedric, Coronation or the very new Rendezvous. Specify pattern desired. 26-piece service for six.

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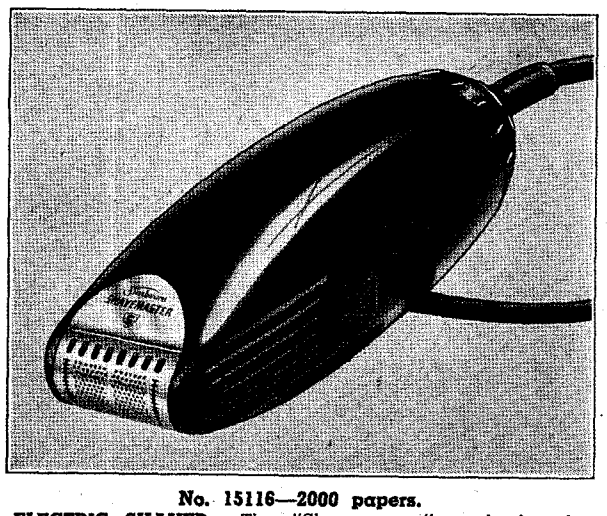

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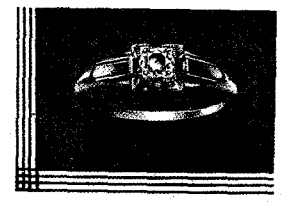

No. 15105—4200 papers.
SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING. Fine one-eighth carat diamond set in streamline effect white gold mounting.

If you are a woman — a handsome one-eighth diamond set in streamline effect white gold would come in rather nice for the summer, wouldn't it?

If you are a man—an electric razor would be just the thing to complete that medicine chest of yours.

Of course, there are scores of other beautiful and useful Premiums which will go to men and women, boys and girls, in all states of the Union for selling SOCIAL JUSTICE this summer.

The new rotogravure SOCIAL JUSTICE has made a big hit wherever it is read—and it is read throughout America. Millions of Americans want to know Father Coughlin's opinions on matters of state this summer—just before the Fall elections. This is your opportunity to win one or more of these valuable Premiums. You will win according to the number of copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE you sell before August 15.

Of course, there's the Cash too. Many enterprising distributors of SOCIAL JUSTICE earn as much as $20.00 per week for only a few hours work on week-ends. You too can do this—so—send in the Coupon below right TODAY and you will receive a beautifully illustrated catalogue showing all Premiums.

USE THIS COUPON NOW—

CIRCULATION DEPT.,
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Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

Please count me in on your Cash and Special Premium offer for selling SOCIAL JUSTICE this summer.

Send me without obligation on my part illustrated catalogue of premiums and full instructions.

My Name Is.....

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PREMIUM SEASON CLOSES AUGUST 15th

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 *by Father Coughlin*

The Man of the Week—HOMER MARTIN

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, is the man of this week. Stung, prodded, goaded and bedeviled by Communists who sought to break up his union, Homer Martin called the turn, exposed the Communist plot and demanded that the union clean house.

Once a Baptist minister, Homer Martin entered the labor movement because he saw it as a source of good. Homer Martin now is forced to fumigate the U.A.W. because it has become a source of evil.

In Washington, to spur C.I.O. Czar John L. Lewis to action in the union's Communist crisis, Martin declared that the Communist party of America has been attempting to seize control of the auto workers. This is a startling statement. But it is the same statement made by SOCIAL JUSTICE nearly two years ago.

Martin said that officers of the Communist movement had been in Detroit, attempting to wrest control of the union. He blamed the Communists—as did SOCIAL JUSTICE months ago—for wildcat strikes, sporadic sit-downs, and needless violence. And he expressed his determination to clean house within the union when he said:

"I'm against any movement within our union which leads to the support of Stalinism. I don't intend the U.A.W. to be used as a tool to assist or comfort the interests of an alien dictatorship. I have no more use for a Stalinism dictatorship than I have for a Hitler or a Mussolini dictatorship, which is the same."

Homer Martin has led the fight against Communism in the C.I.O. as has no other officer of that union system. At terrific odds, with his back to the wall at times, Martin has demanded stoutly that the reds be quelled. SOCIAL JUSTICE warned against membership in the C.I.O. for the very reason Homer Martin states, and was ridiculed for its effort. Now the president of the C.I.O.'s second-largest affiliate backs up the assertion publicly.

Homer Martin is a Christian American. May he be successful in his fight for Christianity and Americanism in labor.

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